

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

September
1929

TONO
ROCK SPRINGS
RELIANCE
WINTON
SUPERIOR
CHANNA
CUMBERLAND

A monthly publica-
tion devoted to the
interests of the Em-
ployees of The Union
Pacific Coal Compa-
ny and Washington
Union Coal Company





The Little Church of the Flowers

Los Angeles, California

Flowers bloom all year round here.
Over the chancel is "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another".

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 6

SEPTEMBER, 1929

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The Little Church of the Flowers

Los Angeles, California

THREE friends once were in London, England, together. Said the American member of the trio: "Is that the Thames? Why our Mississippi is many times as big as that. It flows broadly through vastly fertile valleys." Said the Canadian: "Is that the Thames? It isn't comparable to our St. Lawrence on which the commerce of our new nation rides." "Perhaps not," said the Englishman, "your rivers are broad and grand, large bodies of moving water—but the Thames is living, moving history." Perhaps we should all be more impressed with history but for this young folks' number of our *Employees Magazine* it is good to turn to a new little church which is now making history for countless of young people who call it their church. And surrounded by flowers and freshness and beauty it belongs to the New World.

In designing the Little Church of The Flowers, the architect was inspired by a visit to Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England, which was the Scene of Thomas Gray's "Elegy, Written in a Country Churchyard," and which dates back to the fourteenth century when Robert Bruce was crowned King of Scotland. Except for its tower Stoke Poges stands today much as it stood in the time of Gray in the eighteenth century. Within its cemetery one may still see the hoary graves mentioned by Gray in the immortal verse. The tomb of Gray himself lies within the shadow of its walls, and here, too, are the tombs of the Penns, the family of William Penn, founder of the State of Pennsylvania.

Banked by masses of Scotch heather, the Little Church of The Flowers, with its ivied walls and quaint gabled roof, is typical of the village church of old-time England. It is a regularly dedicated church, non-sectarian and non-denominational. It claims the world as its congregation and says its only theology is Love of Humanity.

Inside, it is light and beautiful. On each side of

the nave are five arches in which hang great drooping ferns; and behind them are banks of growing flowers and greenery. Even warbling canaries are added.

Over the chancel arch is the verse of Scripture, the command of Jesus Himself: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." This is the greatest of all commandments.

To many visitors, one of the most interesting things of all is the Wedding Record Book containing the names of those who have been married there. Since the first marriage in 1923, nearly two thousand couples have repeated their marriage vows in the Little Church of Flowers. It is to one of those, we are indebted for the information here recorded, a friend who travelled across the continent to be married in the Flower Church.

The church receives and ministers to the sad and distressed and hurt too. On the east wall is a framed copy of a poem which seems to voice the



One of the hundreds of weddings solemnized each year in the Little Church of the Flowers.

The Employees' Magazine is distributed to employees free of cost. Subscription to other than employees \$1.50 per year.

Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Jessie McDiarmid, Editor.



The churchyard of the Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England, where Gray's *Elegy* was written. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

comfort it tries to give to the sorrowing hearts who stop for funeral service with loved ones who have gone.

The Beyond

"It seemeth such a little way to me,
Across to that strange country, The Beyond
For it has grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond.
And so for me there is no sting to Death;
It is but crossing, with abated breath,
A little strip of sea—
To find one's loved ones waiting on the shore
More beautiful, more precious than before."

Run of the Mine

Straight From the Shoulder

THE Illinois Miner in its issue of August 24th, published the following communication dated DuQuoin, Illinois:

At a regular meeting of L. U. 1458, Du Quoin, held Friday night, August 16, the following resolution was adopted

"Whereas, it has been brought to our attention that some 'Save-the-Union' organizers have been visiting in our city, along with a few who are here doing all they can to destroy the United Mine Workers of America in Illinois as they have done in other states, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the above Local Union brands those who are trying to destroy the United Mine Workers in this state as traitors to the men, women and children of the mining fields of Illinois and the entire state. We earnestly invite such 'Save-the-Union'

organizers to go and organize the following states and leave Illinois alone—first, the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania; second, Ohio; third, West Virginia; fourth, Virginia; fifth, Kentucky; sixth, Tennessee; seventh, Alabama; eighth, Texas; ninth, Oklahoma; tenth, Arkansas; eleventh, Missouri; twelfth, Indiana. By organizing the above states, Illinois will benefit thereby. In the above states, men are working nine hours per day for two dollars. Be it further

"Resolved, that L. U. 1458 fight these disrupters of organized labor to the bitter end.

"Resolved, further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to The Illinois Miner for publication.

C. G. HERMAN,

President.

EDGAR KELLY,

Financial Secretary.

CHARLES MARTIN,

Recording Secretary."

That is "all to the good" as the boys say, and if the advice applies to Illinois, how much more aptly does it apply to Wyoming. Unfortunately, all the enemies with which the Union is now contending are not without the organization, on the other hand some of the most persistently, insidiously destructive foes of real Unionism, are on the payroll of some of the Union's state organizations. The fight against the electric safety lamp, waged by a radical minority within the Illinois Union which is still on, is one example of the opposition to constructive organization that the thinking men within the Union are contending with.

We would recommend to thinking Union men a careful reading of "The Labor Movement in the United States, 1860-1895," by Norman J. Ware, which contains a concise recital of the grouping by American wage earners for a coherent, stable national labor organization, which took the form of the Knights of Labor, an organization founded on high idealism, and which, after rising to great influence and power was wrecked by the insidious ambitions of its leaders who sought personal gain even at the expense of a wrecked organization. The man who toils with his hands too often needs saving from his own class, perhaps more often than he does from his employer.

Our Vacation Experiment

DURING the past summer a new innovation was put into effect; that of closing down all mines other than Cumberland for a ten to fourteen day vacation period, the remaining mines meanwhile carrying the railway fuel order. Cumberland, reduced to but one mine, its output shipped to the O. W. R. R. & N., made it difficult to arrange a shut-down at that point without substituting coal from Rock Springs or Utah. When mine vacations were first planned, it was not contemplated to extend same to the Tono mine until the result of the Wyoming experiment was determined, but the Tono men urged that they be given the same consideration as the Wyoming men, and with the kindly help of Mr. G. H. Robison, Pur-

chasing Agent of the O. W. R. R. & N. Company, Tono vacationed along with Wyoming.

In view of the fact that a certain amount of working time is lost through lack of coal orders in the summer season, no appreciable effect on individual earnings occurs by the concentration of, say two months' lost time into a vacation period of ten days or two weeks; on the other hand, the vacation plan enabled our employes and their families to go away a reasonable distance without real loss of time or earnings. The period originally fixed at two weeks proved too long for the majority and it is probable that a ten day vacation will be planned for all mines in 1930. The experience obtained in 1929 was almost generally satisfactory, representing, as it does, one more step toward placing coal mine employes on a parity with men engaged in other vocations.

Codagh na Sith

ON HIS return from Rock Springs, where he led the bagpipe band at the Old Timers' Celebration, July 20th, Leader "Wally" Wallace got off the train at Grand Island, rendering a couple of selections for a few Scots who came down to hear the pipes. Among Leader Wallace's listeners was Mr. Roderick Smith, Editor of "The Grand Island Independent," who was provoked to make the following comment in the Independent:

"Piper Wallace, arrayed in the kilts, haed his pipes wi' him, and during the few minutes the train stood at the station enlivened the surrounding wi' codagh na sith, and ither piobrachd, and as the train was about to depart, concluded the free concert with that American composition heard at national, and nearly all other conventions, 'How Dry I Am.' The delegation of Grand Island Scots that met the train took no offense, as from practice and principle they 'lug aroun' nae joy flagon.'"

Handling 11,000 Trains on Time

FROM "Railway Age," we glean the following statement of fact:

"From December 20, 1925, to March 1, 1929, the Union Pacific moved 11,018 eastbound perishable freight trains, every one of which made schedule or better, thus establishing a record in the operation of freight trains that has probably never been equaled. The Union Pacific also handles several hundred thousand carloads of high class freight annually, other than perishable commodities. As an indication of the regularity of the service in the movement of this manifest freight during the year 1928, an average of only one car out of every 11,500 cars handled was delayed over 48 hours.

"The regularity of performance of these fast freight schedules is the result of years of study and experience on the part of the operating department personnel, which has gradually developed the service until it has reached its present high state of efficiency. This has been accomplished by careful study of details, the elimination of causes that stand in the way of acceleration, and the application of constant and intensive supervision over train and yard operations."

The railroads of the United States represent the smoothest, most quiet and efficient running industry in the world. From a condition of chaos, and through "the application of constant and intensive supervision" they have risen to their present high position, the Union Pacific System a marked example of productive efficiency. The American railroads not only carry any load that is now offered to them, but they carry it quietly, unobtrusively, and most of all, safely.

The average railway engine and train man is an outstanding citizen in the community in which he lives; the bootlegger never considers him as a prospective customer; the banks and merchants have confidence in him; he and his family are members of some church; he belongs to one or more lodges, and most of all, he respects himself and his calling, and that is why society respects him.

If the coal mine employes want a type to pattern after, they should follow the lead of the engine and train men. There are marked similarities in the two vocations; they are both hazardous, their working seasons are irregular, the two occupations call for a combination of brain and muscular effort, and both classes are indispensable to society. The progress made toward safety on our American railroads has been such as to suggest the miraculous, when measured by the attitude of mind shown by the average railroad man a generation ago. We of the coal industry can reach the high grounds occupied by the railroaders if we but fix our minds on the task.

More Good Advice

IN AN article published in "The New Republic," issue of August 21st, Mr. Leo Wolman, Chief of The Research Department of The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and an intensely loyal Unionist, refers to the lack of success in labor's management of co-operative enterprises in the following terse statement:

"The root of the matter is to be found in ancient and traditional habits of organized labor, which account for the long list of failures in co-operative undertakings that dot the history of American labor. Although the administrative requirements of a trade union, in all of its various activities, are many and fundamental, labor organizations have rarely shown keen preoccupation with the problems of sound and efficient administration.

"Many of the losses encountered in the daily routine of the business of a labor organization, are the result of nothing more than simple administrative incompetence. It is fair to say, I think, that the present weakened state of the American labor movement is more directly attributable to its own lack of resourcefulness and executive skill than to the tactics and power of its opposition."

Mr. Wolman is one of those who thinks that Labor will succeed when it definitely arrives at the conclusion that business, whether it take the form of a factory, a store, a bank, or a mine, must be

organized along sound business lines, operated in a business-like and economical way, with due regard to its responsibilities as well as its rights. No business can succeed in this highly competitive age unless each and every person charged with the responsibility of management employs vision, thrift and good judgment in the conduct of routine affairs. By the same token a labor union dependent wholly upon its membership for income, should jealously guard every opportunity for low cost operation, and no man should be carried on the Union's payroll who is not capable and willing to return a day's work for a day's pay, and no useless expenditure of Union funds should be tolerated.

Mechanizing the Home

DURING the year 1928, the number of domestic machines shown below were sold for use in American homes.

Vacuum cleaners	1,200,000
Washing machines	817,000
Electric refrigerators	438,000
Electric ranges	135,000
Oil burners for furnaces.....	118,500

The great mechanization movement, however, has taken the form of automobiles and radios. These various devices are making for greater human happiness and would never have been realized if man's individual productive capacity had not been steadily increased, first, through the use of edged tools, later through animal power, followed by steam and electric power.

Following the development of the steam engine, came the thousands of power driven machines for use in the manufacture of not only necessities, but luxuries, such as were undreamed of a hundred years ago. The discovery and harnessing of electricity has provided a cheaper and more flexible power, and so the process of increased production has gone steadily forward without a sign of abatement. When all humanity that has the ability to produce is in a position to command enough of the necessities and a fair share of luxuries, Sir Thomas More's Utopia will have been realized in fact.

Our New Arrivals

WHETHER of native or foreign birth, we are all interested in the number and nationality of the people who seek citizenship in our country through immigration. The reports published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, covering the year ending June 30th, 1929, contain the following interesting facts:

"The number of immigrant aliens admitted during the past fiscal year was 279,678, as against 307,255 for the preceding year, a decrease of 27,577, or 9 per cent. The total for 1929 was the lowest since 1919

when 141,132 immigrants entered the country. The decrease for the past year was largely confined to three countries, namely: Irish Free State, Canada and Mexico. Immigration from the Irish Free State dropped from 24,544 in 1928 to 17,672 in 1929, or 28 per cent; from Canada it dropped from 73,154 to 64,440, or 12 per cent; and from Mexico from 59,016 to 40,154 or 32 per cent. There was an increase from nearly all of the other countries, particularly from England, Scotland, and Sweden, the total immigrants from all Europe being 158,513 in 1928 and 158,598 in 1929."

The value of immigration laws are well expressed through the statistics showing the number debarred during the year, 18,127, or 3.6 per cent of the total applicants at all ports. During the year, a total of 12,908 aliens were deported, the principal causes behind the deportations being, illegal entrance, overstaying passport period, criminals, insane persons, immoral classes, etc.

Vacation

It seems to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring, nor whistles blow,
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound,
And I'd have stillness all around.
Not real stillness, but just the trees'
Low whisperings, or the hum of bees,
Or brooks' faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones.
Or maybe a cricket or katydid,
Or the song of birds in hedges hid,
Or just some such sweet sounds as these
To fill the tired heart with ease.
If 'twere'n't for sight and sound and smell
I'd like a city pretty well,
But when it comes to getting rest
I like the country lots the best.
Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust
And go out where the sky is blue;
And say, how does it seem to you?

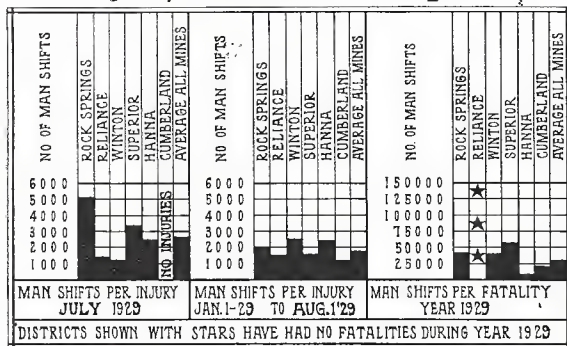
—Eugene Field

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Make It Safe

July Accident Graph



With a disastrous half year to look back upon, with the poorest record of accidents, especially fatal ones, that we have had in many years, the opening month of the second half starts out unusually well and encouraging and a ray of hope is held out that our worst period is behind us.

For July but fourteen minor accidents were reported, one district, Cumberland, going through the month not only without a compensable accident but without a single lost time accident. This was one of the first, if not the first time on record, wherein a complete district completes a calendar month without a lost time accident.

All the minor accidents reported were very trivial; slight bruises and sprains but without a single fracture or severe injury of any description. In practically every case, the injured workman has returned to work after a few days incapacitation. After the past six months, during each of which we were forced to record a fatal or a serious non-fatal accident, we had about lost hope that such a month as July could exist.

Another notable feature of the months performance, was the scarcity of injuries due to falls of roof.

Such a month as this shows the possibilities of what can be accomplished. Just as many man-shifts were worked as in previous months and conditions were absolutely the same, but one month will produce 45 injuries and another 12 or 14. The only answer can be is that more men were careful at the same time. If you work safely you do not have to be lucky.

Hanna Boy Scouts to Yellowstone

Saturday August 11th, Rock Springs was almost too small to hold six happy boys. These boys were the Hanna Boy Scouts first aid team, and they were on their way to the Yellowstone National Park to spend a week's vacation as a reward for their splendid achievement in winning first place in the recent First Aid Contest for Boy and Girl Scouts.

While enjoying all the features of Nature's Wonderland, in the evenings they will give first aid demonstrations at the various camps for the enjoyment and enlightenment of the tourists from all parts of the United States.

Those comprising the team are Harold Morgan, Captain; James Meekin; Vincent Lucas; Charles Morgan; Frank Hearne and Henry Lemoine. Accompanying the team are James Hearne, their trainer, Mr. J. I. Williams, Scout Executive of S. W. Wyoming and Mrs. Williams.

The story of their trip appears elsewhere in this issue.

Hazards of the Home

Twenty-four thousand people were killed in home accidents during the year 1928. It is hard to believe that more victims are sacrificed in home accidents than in modern industry—but it is true nevertheless.

Since the average man spends about two-thirds of his time at home, it behooves him to see that a good job of safety engineering is done around the house.

There is a mighty important reason for home safety. Those who suffer are nearly always members of your own family. Home safety engineering is a game in which all can play. It's a job for every housewife, every husband, and every growing boy and girl. Watch out for fire hazards; guard well against dangers of gas and cleaning fluid explosives. Look out for slippery floors, for they cause many bad falls. Keep the home in order, for each year, needless lives are lost through falls caused by articles left lying on the floors; or from dangerous ladders.

Home safety engineering requires constant alertness.
(National Safety Council)

July Accidents

Inside laborer—Duckbill knocked prop out and in falling it struck workman's back causing contusion.

Outside laborer—Was loading props for mine and strained back.

Conveyor faceman—Was trimming block of wood for cap piece and struck index finger with ax, receiving incised wound.

Miner—Was lifting a piece of coal on car. Piece broke and fell contusing toes of right foot.

Rope runner—Electrolyte from lamp battery and man received burns on back.

Tippelman—Was lifting a pit car on track at tippie and sprained muscles of back.

Rope runner—Was working as extra rope runner and while in act of coupling two cars was caught and squeezed through shoulders.

Machine man—Was barring duckbill on conveyor; when conveyor jerked causing the bar to strike him on knee.

Miner—In attempting to pick up a piece of coal, another piece rolled and caught his finger between the two pieces causing a lacerated finger.

Loader—Was dragging a rail from the face of his room, he dropped it on right foot causing bruised instep.

Rope runner—Was dropping trip of loads on parting. While coupling the cars one wheel of loaded car ran over foot.

Loader—Claims while shoveling coal strained ligaments of back.

Miner—While cleaning drill hole with scraper he scratched palm of hand. The wound later became infected.

Miner—While carrying pipe down slope, he slipped and fell, straining ligaments of knee.

An Appreciated Appreciation

Rock Springs, Wyo., July 27th, 1929.
Safety Department, Union Pacific Coal Co.,
Rock Springs, Wyo.

Sirs:—

We wish to thank the Union Pacific Coal Company for helping our First Aid team by furnishing all materials, instructors, and most of all for the opportunity to learn First Aid. (Rock Springs) INDIAN GIRL SCOUTS

Summer Camps

Boy and Girl Scouts

Girl Scout Camp

TO SWELL a cup of happiness already brimming and busy hours already crowded—hours that fly on gauzy wings—there's nothing like the last days of Girl Scout Camp. So many, many things have to be crowded into the hours. So many appreciations that grow more and more real as partings loom just ahead. So many favorite nooks to see just once more. So many last chats with leaders and girls known for only weeks but who seem life time friends. So many hurried finishings of memory books and completing of pine needle cushions. So many admirings of other folks books and cushions, designed by each Scout. Beautiful designs made with dyed cotton on which were pictured cabins and trees, pine cones and one delicately beautiful design, copied by a very little girl, from a gray granite rock beside which two blue flowers grew, with sky-line and trees added—a design drawn by a master indeed, Mother Nature herself. And there were bird friends to say "good-bye" to and bird calls to practice. And the addresses of Director Clara Doherty of Ogden and Swimming Teacher Ione Duncan from the Deseret Gymnasium, Salt Lake City, to be secured. And the real names of campers who'd most become too accustomed to camp names, to be written down. Because what postmaster would be able to properly deliver a letter to "Hollow Legs" or "Mascot" or "Merry Christmas" or "Sweetheart." Mary Pickford or most anybody might get it.

And another look to take at the camp bulletin board to learn what one's morning duties were. Most anybody would rather be a "Marine" than a "Grounder" on the last morning. And there were songs to copy from Song Leader Nell Young who'd planned a Co-Ed ball for the last evening. Or perhaps there was Mrs. Carollo to be asked about a message to mother she'd delivered. She never forgot and never failed to care for everybody's needs. And there was Captain Merna to help with the dining-room she kept in such good order for everybody. Or Mrs. Adkinson might accept a suggestion as to dinner. Although she didn't need any and surely planned the best camp meals ever. Or Miss Cornieleussen to consult about the finishing of a cushion design. And never, never did she fail to give gracious help or to join in an activity. Or Mrs. Bob, our Jolly, to be consulted. And

never, never did name fit Scout Captain better than Jolly fits the Winton girls' leader. Or perhaps the Doctor who was voted camp's best sport, had to be consulted; or gracious Mrs. Roe found to help plan a Campfire song. Then of course there were improvements to be discussed. A fireplace just here in the living-room—for rainy days you know. A porch across the front—to give more room in the dining-room. Curtains for the cabins and living-room. All these had to be crowded into the last hours of camp.

Then of course the "Big Ben" patrol had to recall the hike they took one afternoon—to make a phone call, armed with sandwiches and cookies and fruit. A campfire supper, stories and songs and a hasty retreat from an invading army of mosquitoes.

And the huge strawberry patch found by the Jolly Cabin had to be described to guests. Ripe strawberries in huge quantities. The find made perfect an almost perfect hike with "Jolly" and sandwiches and rocks and marshmallows.

Since camp guests were permitted to make a complete "visitation" they heard too about the hike of the Sunset Tent and Indians to find or try to find the strawberry patch the Jollys had discovered—to see if there really were so many berries. And guests heard about Normas Nomads' hunt for fun and strawberries and then finding wild animals, blossoms and no strawberries. Sad indeed.

And everybody could tell about Dr. Roe's hike. It's famous. Its object was to find the spring on the mountain side. Its discoveries that Dr. Roe's slow walk is 'most scout pace running, that his idea of the shortest way to get up a mountain side is straight up. Further discoveries would seem to indicate that rain is wet and wind cold. And that from the "Bare Spot" (on the mountain side) one may see the grandest spaciousness of majesty spreading its wide, wide wings over ranches and valleys and mountains and "cattle on a thousand hills."

And guests must hear about the plays arranged for the evening campfires; all about the "American Girl," Girl Scouts own magazine; Local Italian Stunt by Marian Brack; a Medicine Man Stunt written by Dr. Roe; A Health Play and heaps and heaps of storied sketches from the great operas told by Norma. And original songs by the Director who chanted this song:

Feel so sorry for the Boy Scouts
Just as sorry as can be,
Cause they never had no Doctor
To build them fires beneath the trees.

And they never had no Jolly
For to tell them when to sleep;
And they never had no Norma
To console them when they weep.

And they never had no Duncan
For to teach them how to swim;
And they never had no Nellie
For to try to keep them slim.

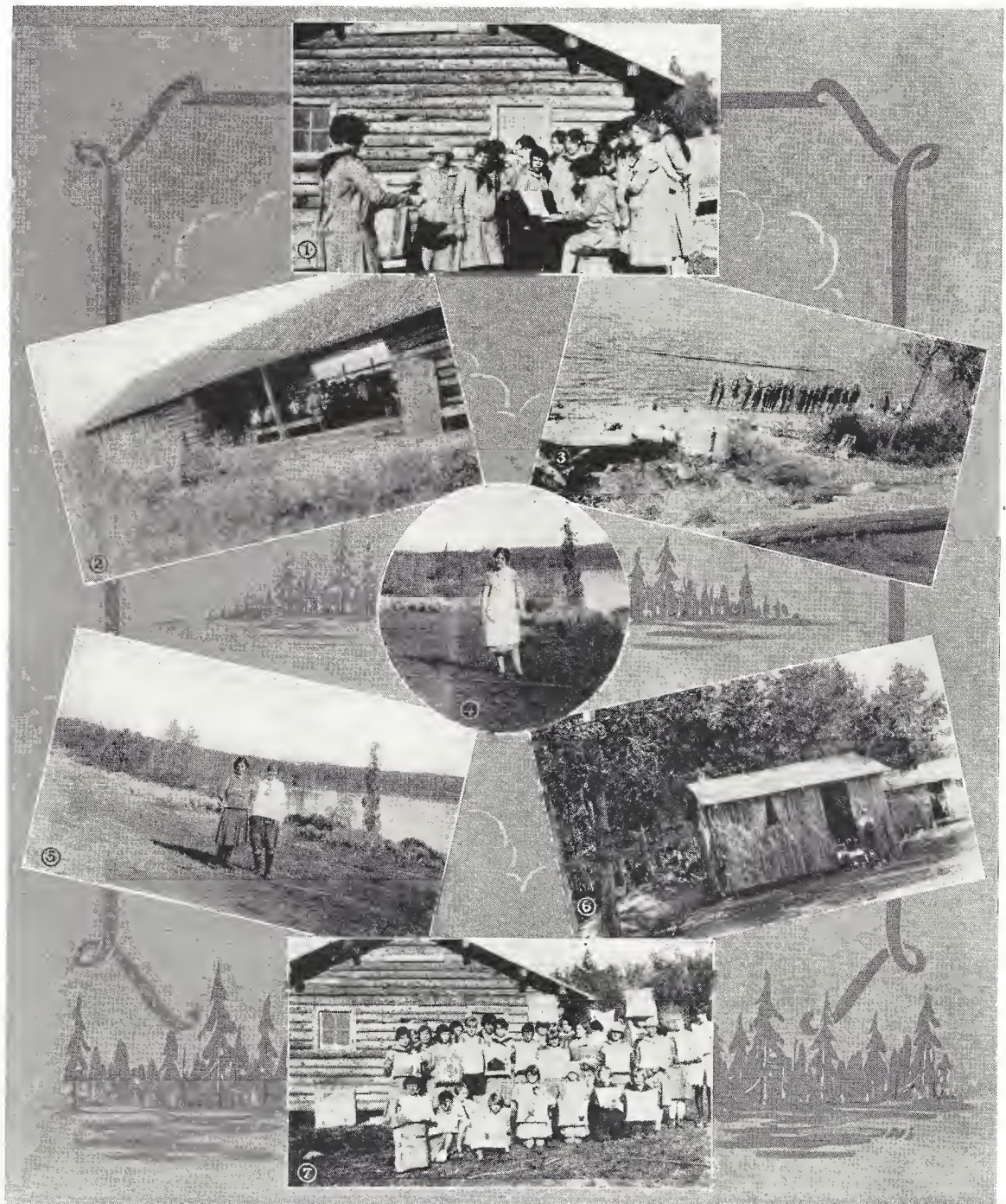
And they never had no Carrie
For to cook them soup and beans;
And they never had no Myra
For to keep the dish towels clean.

And they never had no Ruthie
Pat, McLean and Doherty, too;
For to stay away at night time
And to chase away the Boo.

And they never had no Miss Mac
For to load them on the bus;
And they never had no council
To do these things for us.



Camp Staff: Mrs. T. H. Roe, Miss Nell Young, Mrs. Bert Carollo, Mrs. Hugh McLean, Mrs. Robert Jolly, Miss Anna Cornieleussen, Miss Norma Young. Behind: Miss Clara Doherty, Miss Ione Duncan, Miss Merna Shedden.



- (1) Miss Nell Young, Song Leader, tries a new song. Miss Norma Young is playing the little fold-up organ donated to the Girl Scouts by Mrs. V. J. Facinelli.
- (2) The dining room is an open-air one where things taste just right.
- (3) Morning swimming hour, the most popular time in camp, caught by Miss Ione Duncan.
- (4) Mrs. Carrie Adkinson, dietitian, who knows

exactly how many calories and vitamins and such ought to go into a meal and never fails to put 'em there.

- (5) Mrs. Ruth Carollo, camp hostess, and Miss Anna Cornieleussen, instructor in crafts.
- (6) The Indians decided to add curtains and always manage to acquire a rock.
- (7) Crafts class displays cushions made by Scouts under direction of Miss Anna Cornieleussen.



Scouts Evelyn Jolly, Merna Roberts and Marian Brack confer on their cushion designs.

And I've always had a feeling
That here they'd like to be
If they'd only had a Scout Camp
To enjoy like you and me.

And more poems were read like:

Goldie Slaughter

Goldie had a suitcase
Full of clothes and such
Sides all busted out of it,
Cause it held too much.

Goldie had no place for clothes
Cause her case was gone,
Only way she got 'em home,
Was to put 'em on.

Mrs. Carollo

Ruth Carollo was the mama
of the Big Ben Den
Twenty times she went to town
But she came back again.

Everytime she left us
Dressed in black or red
She brought some candy to the Scouts
And found us all in bed.

Ruth, she rules the pantry
Sees we always eat
Scouts can't help but love her
Cause she is so sweet.

Merna Shedden

Merna Shedden is the girl
Who always sets the table
She trains the Johnny-Jump-Ups too
As well as she is able.

They named the dining room for her
We think that they were wise,
Each time the Scouts eat there, of course
The more they realize.

Mrs. Bob Jolly

Jolly had some chewing gum,
Don't you dare to speak
Everytime a Scout got caught
She hid it in her cheek.

When the mail came into camp
She couldn't find a sob
Cause she always was surprised
At the notes from Bob.

Jolly Cabin was her pride
Winton Scouts her joy
All the Scouts were fond of her
Even our little boy.

And if we failed to get 'em all, as we surely failed to hear all we wanted to, is was because the hours flew so fast. And best of all, two quiet, sweet songs by Misses Nell Young and Ione Duncan sung to the accompaniment of the camp organ. And Mrs. Carollo's French Stunt for Foolishness by officers asked by Norma. And then an award of swimming pins by Miss Ione Duncan, A. R. C. Life Saver. And an appreciation of this instructor who'd taught every single camper who could not previously do so—to swim.

Then came the last moments of the last Campfire. And "taps" and an echoed taps sung in the trees. And a prayer while "All Is Well, God Is Nigh," still echoed through the pines and aspens of camp.

Hanna Girl Scouts' Camp at Rattlesnake Creek

Told About by the Scouts

ELK Mountain is the pride of everyone who lives in our section of Wyoming. It affords big game hunting and fishing and recreation and beauty and berry picking to the folks of the towns along the Union Pacific, and of the ranches of the many fertile valleys in its vicinity. But we feel that it especially belongs to the Hanna Girl Scouts. Three times—for three summers now—a party of us have climbed to its summit away above the clouds that hang around its snowy peaks. We've called our troop by its name. We are the Hanna Mountain Elk Girl Scout troop.

This year we were sixteen and we'd very much enjoy telling our friends about our camp. First, our captain, Mrs. Albert Crawford, whom we are so sorry to lose, planned things for us. She'd been able to direct our camp last year and remembered all the things we'd wished for then. Miss Etta Dodds of the Hanna Schools was camp director, Miss Muriel Crawford, assistant director and Mrs. Beatrice Watson dietician. We had a wonderful, wonderful time with a cabin for our kitchen and dining room and four white tents to sleep in. Then Uncle Bob Cardwell was with us. And Mr. Joe Fisher whose ranch home is near us visited often and brought us green vegetables and other treats—even a chicken dinner supplied by his ranch. And we did so many, many things we wanted to do. There were berries to pick. And a dam to make in Rattlesnake Creek to form a swimming hole. And our directors to teach us dead-man's float and the beginnings of swimming instruction. And our Campfire plays, artistic, clever and funny. And songs to learn—and to compose. And crafts Miss Dodds taught us. And Wyoming history—unwritten—told us by the best story teller to be found anywhere. Uncle Bob told us about Independence Rock and since Helen Van remembers about it best we'll ask her to tell that. "On Wednesday night we girls were sitting around the fire listening to Uncle Bob's tales. He

told us how Independence Rock got its name. It is situated on the Sweetwater fourteen miles from Pathfinder Dam and is also on the Oregon Trail. It is three-quarters of a mile long. In 1832 after a terribly hard winter when food was scarce and mules were being killed to keep folks from starvation, General Sherman and his soldiers camped at this rock on Independence Day. They named the rock. Years later Cattle Kate, a woman cattle rustler, and the only woman who has ever been hanged in Wyoming, was with Bill Avery hanged near here. The history of this happening was recorded, added to the names and notations on Independence Rock, the register of the desert."

We always manage a trip to the Widowfield monument, and Alice Wilde who is only eleven years old can tell about a moonlight trip she took to it with Director Dodds. While the older girls hiked up Elk Mountain the juniors and Miss Dodds visited the monument and Alice thinks this hike in the moonlight, quite the most wonderful and thrilling anyone would want to take, especially meeting the older girls there and piloting them back to camp when "they thought they were dying for food."

And when "we were mighty glad to see them back at camp and they were glad to be back and enjoyed a lot of supper."

Self-government as expressed in Court of Honor—or representative government—arranges for improvements. Ours made a momentous decision. It vetoed taffy pulls for—for the period of camp. We had one. Then there was taffy on everything from the door knob to the pet flowers on the campus and the down side of every tent rope. No more taffy pulls.

But the most wonderful feat at camp is the climb some of us always make to the top of Elk Mountain. Only four girls made it completely and, since Dot Cook was one of them, we'll ask her to tell about it. "We left," said Dot, "at seven o'clock on Friday morning—in Joe Fisher's lumber wagon as far as the road would allow, somewhere below the old copper mine to which we climbed to explore before trying the stiff ascent of the West Peak which we wanted to make. Eight of us started. By 2:30 P. M. four of us had reached our goal—the top. We could see a vast amount of country. The grandeur of all the country. We melted snow for a drink and ate our



- (1) "First Aid help? Certainly Miss Dodds," says Toots Crawford of the Hanna First Aid Team.
- (2) Down from the snow fields dash innumerable waterfalls and streams on Elk Mountain.
- (3) Miss Etta Dodds, camp director and Mrs. Beatrice Watson, dietician.
- (4) Muriel Crawford, Dorothy Cook and Irene Lucas who, with Annie Van Renterghem, hiked to the west peak of Elk Mountain. In one of the snowfields on the way up.
- (5) Uncle Joe Fisher and his wagon take the Hanna Girl Scouts on picnics.

almost unrecognizable sandwiches. We snowballed each other and rested a bit before starting back down the other side. At the 'Robbers' Roost' we found two of our companions and all hiked on. We found our captain with a marvelous hot supper ready for us. We found that Superintendent and Mrs. T. H. Butler had been to see us that day. We'd missed them but we were glad to have the supplies they'd brought."

Sometime, very soon, we'll tell you about another tale that concerns itself with the early history of this part of our state. Toots Crawford knows all about it. In the meantime we've had a wonderful time and we'd like to make some suggestions about the new Girl Scout mountain climbers badge, to ask those who want it to come try our mountain—our Elk Mountain, Wyoming, scaled three years in succession by Hanna Girl Scouts. And we'd like to express our appreciation of the Hanna Community Council, the leaders of our camp and our Captains, Mrs. Albert Crawford and Miss Etta Dodds. And our appreciation of our own "Muggs" who most wore herself out in our behalf.

Hanna Girl Scout First Aid Team to Go to Kansas City

Captain Helen Rennie and the Hanna Girl Scout First Aid team are not wearing Hanna streets out these days. They are walking on air and getting ready to go to Kansas City to the International First Aid Meet where they will make several demonstrations of their skill. Mr. W. D. Ryan, Safety Commissioner, United States Bureau of Mines, who has already seen them work sends an invitation to them and it is nice for them to know that Mr. Ryan whom we've all come to feel a completing part of our own Inter-Company First Aid Meet, will be there to direct. Congratulations to all the girls and we'll ask them to tell us all about it next month.

Girls' Camp

Oh, it's fine to get back to the mountains,
And frolic with freedom again
On the path of the pine and the aspen—
The slope of the best place we ken.

Fine to know when the day has departed
And the sun set over the hill—
That the hush of the friendliest forest
Belong to the folks who'll love still.

Fine to see the great heights of creation
Caressed by the blue of the sky
And to glory in all nature's findings
See the bird we've learned—up high.

Fine to breath of the air and the fragrance,
That steals all our thinking of things
Makes us love the glorious wildness—
Where majesty spreadeth her wings.

Best to learn from all our companions
That comradeship belongs to our group,
That we'll never need an instructor
Who'd ask us to appreciate our troop.

But together we'll be each, instructors
To teach that the mountains and woods
Are ours if we'll only claim them,
And learn them in all their moods.

The Story of The Bandit's Cabin

By P. W. Jenkins, Cora, Wyoming

THE story of the bandit who occupied the cabin begins back in New York State about thirty-three years ago when two infants came to the little village of Salem. As soon as the little fellows were able to toddle they became almost inseparable. John was a mild mannered boy and was soon dominated by James whom he adored. James was tyrannical and domineering, but in spite of his wild and careless manner, was, in a way, likeable. He soon found an outlet for his exuberant spirits in deeds that called down the wrath of the citizens and town officers. Eventually he left home and sought adventure in the west.

After wandering for a couple of years he was employed as a hand, on a ranch in Johnson County of this state. Here he chose the worst companions and became looked upon as an outcast. While riding one day he passed a sheep wagon and seeing no one around began making



A favorite objective for an all-day hike is the Bandit's Cabin about two miles into the mountains beyond the upper end of the lake and so hidden in the deep woods that only the initiated can find it.

way with a rifle and other property of the herder, who seeing his home invaded, ran from a nearby spring to intercept the thief. Finding himself caught James raised the rifle to his shoulder and fired. The herder dropped, and without waiting to see the results of his act, the murderer fled to the mountains. He was soon trailed and after nearly a month's search was taken. In a trial at the county he was convicted of the worst crime that can be committed. His sentence was life imprisonment and he was being taken overland to the state penitentiary when something went wrong with the engine of the car. The sheriff and his deputy, thinking the prisoner safe, were working over the engine when he, seeing an opportunity for escape, seized a rifle and ordered them to march down the road. After they were a safe distance away they were ordered to face away from him with hands in air. While in this position, James dodged among the rocks and brush and was soon out of sight.

Again fleeing to the mountains which were near at hand he soon found his liberty. His name was advertised and it was not long before he was being hunted by every sheriff in the state. He made his way across the Wind River Mountains and showed up on Beaver Creek hunting for a job. He soon found a companion, in the person of a local man, and together they planned to trap during the winter. Taking tools and supplies to New Fork Lake, about two miles above that delightful little body of water, they started building a house of logs,

(Please turn to page 392.)

Boy Scout Camp

By J. I. Williams, Scout Executive

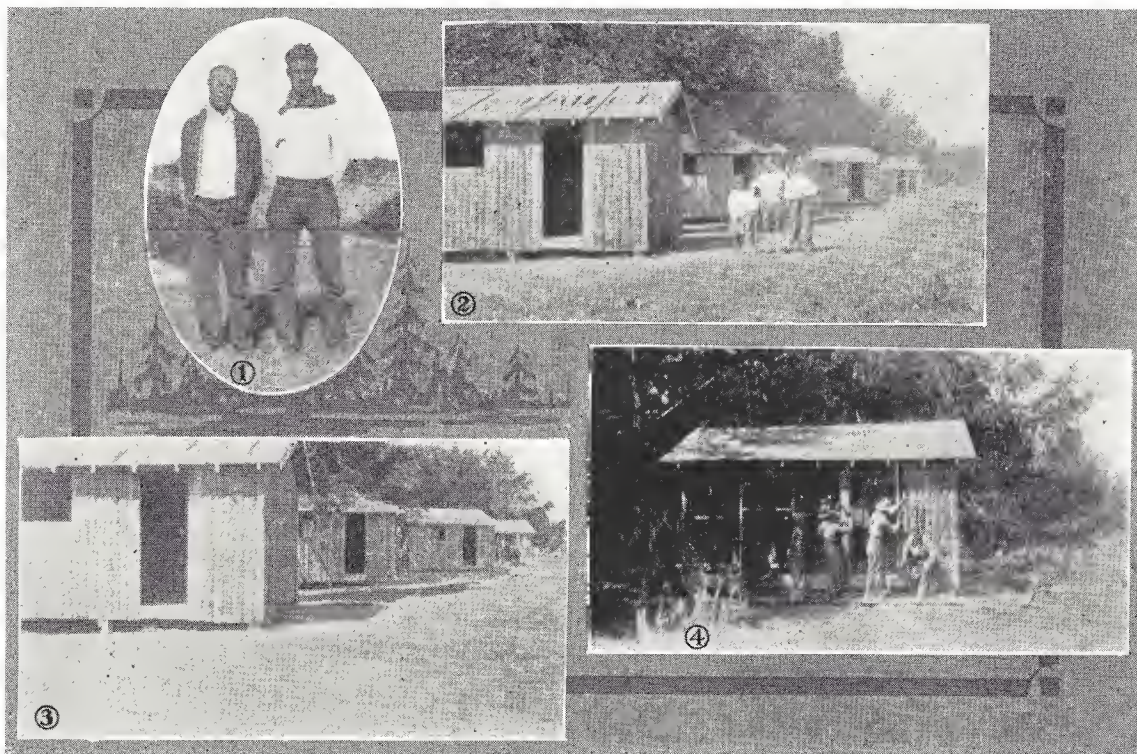
THE Sweetwater District Boy Scout Summer Camp was held at New Fork Lake, July 7th to 18th and was a very successful camp. It will long be remembered by both boys and leaders as a very happy time. Forty scouts and ten officers comprised the camp and the following towns were represented by Scouts: Rock Springs, Reliance, Superior, Lyman and Kemmerer.

The following is the daily routine for week days, Sunday being somewhat different:

First Call	6:30
Assembly, Roll Call, Flag Raising, Physical exercises	6:45
Breakfast	7:30
Sick Call	8:30
Activities	9:00 to 11:30
Inspection	11:45
Dinner	12:00
Scouts own Time.....	1:00 to 2:00
Activities	2:00 to 4:30
Swimming	4:30 to 5:00
Supper	6:00
Games	6:45 to 8:00
Campfire	8:00 to 9:00
Taps	9:15

During the Activities period the first day or so fishing was very popular with the boys. They went in small groups with a camp officer and caught so many fish that presently they were tired of even this best of sports and wanted a change. Other activities and sports included: archery, leather work, hiking, volley-ball, baseball and instruction in First Aid and Nature Study. The most popular activity however was cabin building. The boys, with the assistance of Scoutmasters Sisk and Haueter, completed four cabins made of pine logs. Each cabin is twelve feet wide and sixteen feet long and is built to accommodate a patrol of eight boys. Building was hard work but the boys enjoyed it. Their enthusiasm made it seem like play. Besides it gave an opportunity for passing part of the merit badge tests in carpentry and pioneering. Then Scoutmaster Haueter of Superior offered to the patrol which completed its cabin best and quickest, an enormous box of candy. The prize was won by Reliance boys.

The camp was officered as follows: J. I. Williams, Director; William Sisk, James Haueter and James Lynip, Scoutmasters; Keith A. Dickson and Buddy Moeller, Assistant scoutmasters; Coach Billy Lee and Blake Fanning of the University of Wyoming, athletic and game directors; W. J. Stroud (Rocky Mountain Bill) in charge of hikes and Campfire entertainment; E. B. Moore, Scout Executive from Greeley, Colorado, in charge of archery and leather work shops. Forest Supervisor E. C.



- (1) Coach Bill Lee of the University of Wyoming who is always a welcome visitor at the New-fork boys camp and Mr. J. Fanning of Laramie. The Boy Scouts always look forward to their two weeks with Coach Billy Lee whose father and mother (Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Lee) belong to Rock Springs.
- (2) This looks as though it might be a Girl Scout group—but it isn't, it is Mrs. J. I. Williams and her children. Mrs. Williams visits the

Boy Scout camp with her husband and cooked this year so many good things the boys hope she'll always be along.

- (3) Cabins built by the Boy Scouts under the direction of Scoutmasters William Sisk and James Haueter.
- (4) Building according to directions supplied by Assistant Superintendent O. G. Sharrer of Superior.

Favre of Kemmerer spent a day in the camp. Mrs. J. I. Williams was dietitian and her cooking was very much appreciated.

Neatness and order were so much the order of every day that two troops tied for first honors in the final accounting. And scoutly conduct, scoutly courtesy were evident on every hand, in every happening and activity of camp.

Park Trip of the Hanna Boy Scouts

NO, DEAR reader, it isn't true that the name of the town of Hanna is to be changed to Victorville. Just because Hanna folks, have by intensified study, close application and perseverance, carried away the big majority of the awards and prizes in the various 1929 contests, would almost justify them in such a request. The Boy Scouts have just returned home after one of the most delightful trips to Yellowstone Park, which was not only an inspiration to them but educational and instructive as well. They intend to keep plodding along the coming winter in anticipation of going after next season's plums, not knowing what the reward will be, but, if strenuous effort counts it is as good as captured now and other Union Pacific Coal Co. districts will have to look to their laurels.

In charge of Captain J. Hearne, their Trainer, they left Hanna on August 10th, departing from Rock Springs the following day, under the guidance of Scoutmaster J. I. Williams and his amiable wife, the first stop being Pinedale where a luncheon awaited the caravan. The V-V ranch, at the head of the Hoback Canon, was the next place to be visited, gas and oil supplies for the cars and trucks had to be replenished. Much beautiful scenery was encountered and enjoyed between the ranch and Jackson, the lads going into ecstasies over the scenic wonders in that section of the country, and the ice cream and cold lemonade "taken aboard" were also bright spots to be remembered in after years. Jenny Lake was given a good half hour and the majestic Teton Range towering above it met with many Oh's! and Ah's! At Jackson Lake Lodge the first disappointment presented itself—our reservations for sleeping accommodations were overlooked in some way and there was no space for us. Teton Lodge was next called upon and it likewise had turned people away—so with the Lodges at Jenny Lake. A friend in need (Mr. Ryerson, a frontier trapper and guide) showed up at this juncture and tepee tents, mat-

trasses and other paraphernalia were rented from him and the first night in the open was thoroughly appreciated by the boys, they showing some reluctance in arising the next morning. After partaking of a hearty breakfast at one of the nearby lodges, the start was again made, some adjustments first being made to our steering apparatus and brakes. That portion of the journey from Moran to the interior of the Park was the cynosure of all eyes, winding in and out through the millions of evergreen trees, occasionally being forced to slow down by a bear or its cubs crossing our path. West Thumb was reached early in the afternoon and the manner in which the boys made the lunch disappear at its Cafeteria was a caution. The youths very carefully refrained from feeding the animals we met, seeming to derive more pleasure in observing nature's handiwork, such as the Paint Pots, Hot Pots, Geysers, Natural Bridge, etc.

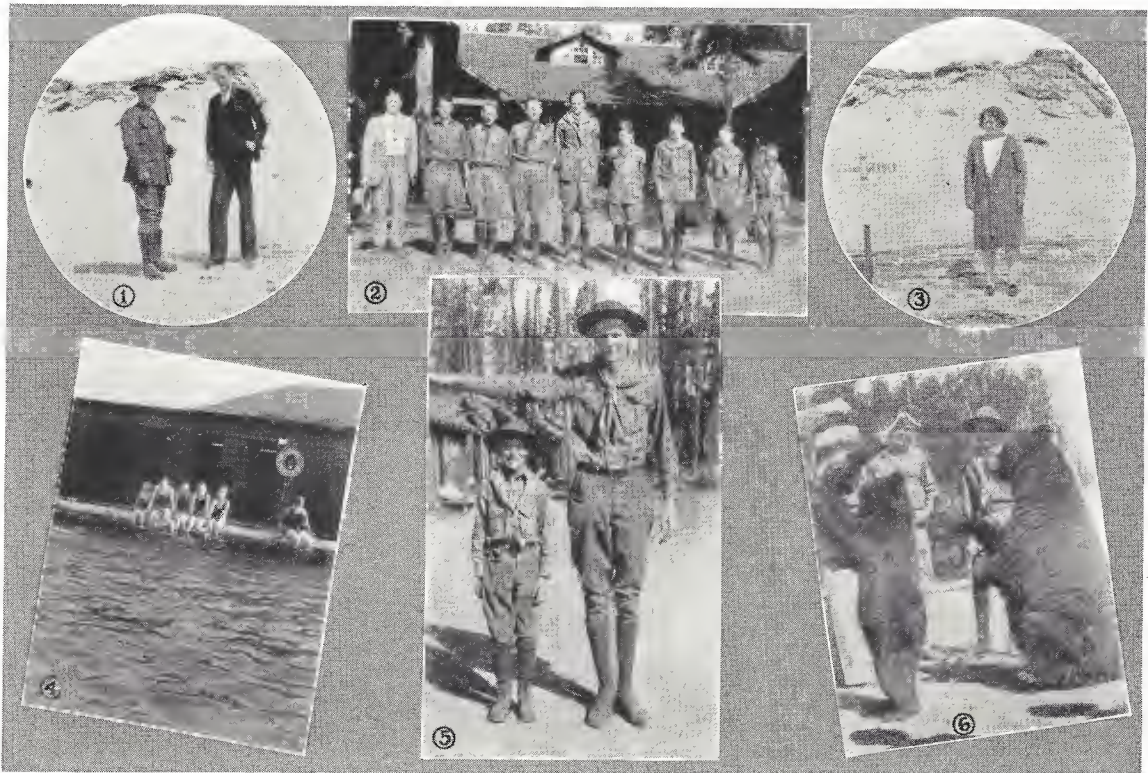
Lake Camp Lodge was the next resort stopped at. The boys bathed and changed from their dusty traveling attire to Scout uniforms, after which supper. They attracted much attention and favorable comment from the on-lookers, many inquiries being made as to "whosit." The evening entertainment at the Lodge was taken in and pleased the entire party. Early next morning, after breakfast, a visit was paid to the Fish Hatchery, then wended our way to the Canon, taking in many of the sights enroute, such as Fishing Bridge, Mud Geyser, Dragon's Mouth, etc. We checked in at the Canon Lodge at 12 noon and were assigned to our respective places of abode for the coming night, then to lunch. A forest Ranger accompanied our little band on a hike to Artist's Point, the feeding ground of the bears and other adjacent places of interest. The bears of which a census was taken showed 14 grizzlies with two cubs, 11 black bears, including two cubs and two brown bears, quite a bunch to be assembled in one group.

Our initial demonstration in First Aid was put on at what is known as the Theatre of Pines and drew an audience of approximately 800 people. Our offering was well received, while the boys were at work upon their problems a short talk was given by Scoutmaster Williams explaining the presence of the boys in the Park, First Aid and Safety work in connection with the operation of a Coal Mine.

On the morning of August 14th, our departure from Canon Lodge was scheduled for 8:30. Several stops were made along the way: Inspiration Point, Mt. Washburn, Tower Falls, etc. A practical demonstration was on the cards at the last mentioned point—a lady fell, cutting her knee and sprained her ankle—fainting from the injury.



Hanna First Aid Team, Mrs. J. I. Williams, Scout Master J. I. Williams and Mr. Hearne.



- (1) Scout Master J. I. Williams and Harold Morgan at Castle Geyser near Old Faithful.
 (2) Hanna First Aid Team in front of Lake Lodge, accompanied by two Eagle Scouts from Coshocton, Ohio.
 (3) Mrs. J. I. Williams at Castle Geyser.
 (4) Mr. Hearne and the boys enjoying a swim.
 (5) The Long and Short of the Hanna First Aid team.
 (6) Bears begging for food.

She was soon revived, her knee and ankle properly bandaged and our crew receiving much praise. Arriving at Mammoth Lodge about 3:30 P. M., a swim was the first thing on the tapis. Afterwards supper at the Lodge, then to the famous Terraces accompanied by a Ranger who explained their formation and action, all of which was unusually interesting. Later on the Government Museum was visited.

Next morning, the 15th, after chow, our footsteps were directed toward the Buffalo Corral, several of these almost extinct animals being visible in the distance. Norris Geyser Basin and Lower Geyser Basin were given short stops enroute to Old Faithful, which was reached at 2 P. M. Our truck became rather unruly several times during the day and needed overhauling, some repairs had to be sent for, and we were delayed one day before their receipt. The boys enlivened the time in swimming, etc. Another demonstration was staged in the evening before a still larger crowd than appeared at our first offering, probably 1,000 people witnessing, and all testifying by their applause their appreciation of our exhibition. Many Geysers were seen in operation and the Ranger again acquainted our party with many details as to the cause of action. Chief Ranger Martindale delivered a brief address entitled "Wild Animals of the Yellowstone Park" which proved very entertaining. Our prolonged stay at Old Faithful was particularly pleasing to the Scouts as so many and varied things of interest were visible in that locality.

The trip home was accomplished via the same route as that we had taken Northwards, darkness overtaking us at Daniel on Saturday night. We met with dis-

appointment there as word had reached us that Jack Dempsey and party were esconced at the Inn at that place but they took their departure for the South prior to our arrival. We left Daniel Sunday A. M., and about two miles from Rock Springs had our first flat tire, reaching the coal metropolis at 4 P. M. The boys were loud in their praise of the wonderful trip and itinerary arranged by the Coal Company officials and they will always cherish fond memories of this boyhood visit to Nature's Wonderland. Mr. Williams and his estimable wife simply outdid themselves in their efforts to please and the gracious thanks of all go out to those who had in the slightest manner anything to do with their sojourn.

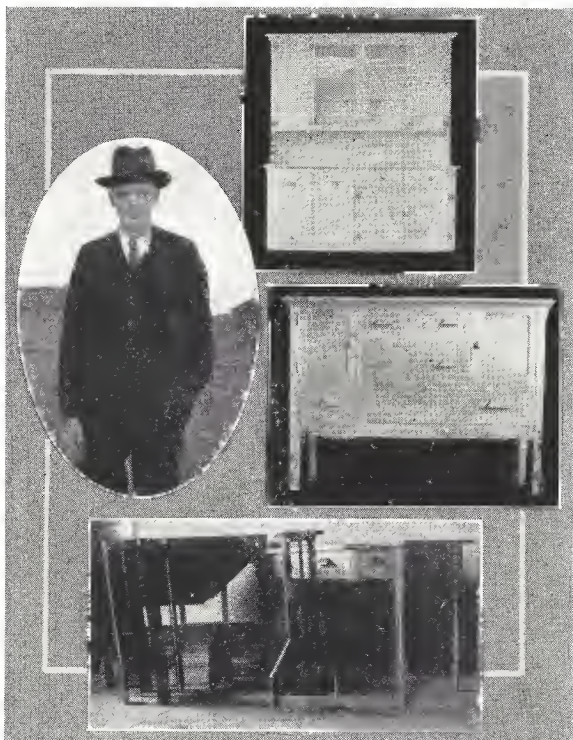
Woodsmen

He walked among the leaves without a sound—
 Not a twig snapped, no branch whipped back as though
 Disputing passage to his chosen ground:
 The woods were his, for he had made them so.
 Once, when the Spring is overrun with brakes,
 I saw him standing, and he seemed to be
 All of one color, as a hillside takes
 The rusty brown of Autumn, tree by tree.

Some people study quiet and make peace
 With creatures yet unbroken to the plow,
 Their acres only Desolation tills,
 Their seeds are at the variant wind's caprice.
 He has been gone these many seasons now,
 But his gold harvest ripens on the hills.

Harold Morgan Makes Furniture in Hanna School

Harold Morgan of Hanna, who is a member of the winning Boy Scout First Aid Team which enjoyed such a wonderful trip to Yellowstone Park, has other reasons for congratulation. He has developed a remarkable skill in the Manual Training Department of the Hanna High School and last year made four fine pieces of furniture. Harold is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Morgan and plans to, someday, furnish a whole house with his handicraft.



Harold Morgan, Hanna, with some of the articles made by him. Top—Kitchen Cabinet; Center—Oak Buffet; Bottom—Drop Leaf Table, Writing Table and Smoking Stand.

Mine Host

By Elizabeth Ferris.

Did you ever have a boy for a host
In the woods on a summer day?
A boy who knew every sight and sound
At every step of the way;
A sun-browned boy with a wide straw hat,
And trousers short at the knees,
And eyes as bright and clear as the light
In the sunny tops of the trees?

He goes, with a spring in his sturdy limbs,
Down the winding path we tread,
And shows you through his forest halls,
With the fair green roof o'erhead.
You taste his good cheer, for you drink from the spring
Flashing over a mossy stone;
And the berries that grow by the brink he gives
Like a laird dispensing his own.

He launches the boat he has hidden away
In the bushes hard by the stream:

He finds a place where the shadows play
And the deep pools darkly gleam.
He baits your hook by the driftwood pile,
And throws out your line for you;
And lucky indeed is the guest who can hook
One fish to mine host's twice two!

He points out the snake curled up on a stub,
No eyes but a boy's would have spied.
He shows you the haunt of the fox's cub,
And the holes where the muskrats hide.
He caws to the crow that wings overhead,
He frightens the foolish frog;
And the turtles go splashing in sudden dismay
From their nap on the sun-warmed log.

He interprets for you the sounds that break
The hush of the deep cool woods—
The bells and the whistles that call from afar
Through the dreaming solitudes.
He bids you hark for the faint sweet sound
Of the distant waterfall's moan;
He sends forth a shout, and the echoes rebound
The joyous content of its tone.

He rows the boat where the lilies lift
Their radiant forms from the wave;
He fills your hand with the fairest gift
That sunshine and earth e'er gave.
And before you can think, the sun drops low,
The hours have stolen away—
Oh, swift bright hours with mine host, the Boy,
In the woods on a summer day!

The Story of the Bandit's Cabin

(Continued from page 388.)

that has since been called the "Bandit's Cabin." While building the cabin they occupied the old trapper's house nearer the lake.

While they were thus occupied the Sheriff, Mr. Clens-ten, hearing of a man filling the description of the fugitive from justice, began searching for him. Locating them at the head of the lake he started one moonlight night to capture the hunted man. He was accompanied by a local rancher, who advised caution, but the sheriff was a reckless man, and rode up to the old trapper's cabin, knocked on the door and demanded admission. The friend came to the door and told the sheriff that the man he sought was not there. The sheriff was pushing the door open when the bandit fired, the bullet taking effect in the arm of the daring officer. The sheriff dropped his gun, which was picked up by the bandit. He was then ordered to get on his horse and not to stop until he was out of sight.

The boy fled again up into the mountains and, traveling on the crust of the snow at night and hiding during the daytime, half starved, made his way around the head of the Green River valley and down into Lincoln County. Here he was picked up by a freighter, Mr. Harmison, who gave him a ride to Opal. When he laid down his gun to help unhitch the horse, Harmison, knowing the boy, secured it and ordered him to the store, where he was handcuffed and again landed in jail. He was then taken to the state penitentiary and is serving a life term for murder.

The sequel of the story is not so well known. A mother back in New York, broken hearted, came to Rawlins to see her wayward son. She then revealed to him for the first time that the herder he had so ruthlessly killed was John, the friend of his boyhood days, who was searching for him that he might join his old playmate in the west.

Such is the story that is told the Scouts who hike to the Bandit's Cabin to gather relics of this wayward lad. No moral is added as none is needed.

Engineering Department

X-Rays

By D. C. McKeehan

THE ordinary light ray, as we all know, does not have the power of penetrating opaque substances. The X-ray does have that power, however, and therefore reveals to us many of nature's mysteries which would otherwise be invisible to the eye.

It was nearly thirty-four years ago—in the autumn of 1895—that Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen made his great discovery of what he chose to term "X" rays; and in honor of the discoverer they are often referred to as Roentgen rays.

Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, a German physicist was born in Lennep, Prussia, on March 27, 1845, and died at Munich on Feb. 10, 1923. He received his early education in Holland and then studied at Zurich, Switzerland, where he received his doctor's degree in 1869. For a time he was assistant to Professor Kundt at Wurzburg, later holding physics professorships at the Universities of Hohenheim, Strassburg and Geisser. In 1885 he became professor of physics at Wurzburg, where his famous discovery was made accidentally in 1893 while experimenting with Crooke's tubes on the electrical conductivity of gases. He found that the radiation from one of the tubes had left the shadow of a metallic book mark upon a photographic plate that lay under a book beneath the tube. He continued his studies of the new radiation for two years before announcing the results publicly before the Physico-Medical Society at Wurzburg late in 1895. His paper attracted world-wide attention in medical and other scientific circles. For his discovery he received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society of London in 1896, a medal of Columbia University in 1900 and the Nobel prize in physics in 1901.

Dr. Roentgen also conducted researches in other branches of electrical science and other departments of physics; among these were investigations on piezo-electricity, electromagnetic rotation of polarized light, capillary action, elasticity, conduction of heat in crystals, absorption of heat rays by different gases, etc.

Previous to Roentgen's discovery Geissler in 1859, studied the effect of passing a high tension current through a vacuum tube, but the degree of vacuum necessary for the production of the X-ray was not obtained until Herman Sprengel, in 1865, invented the mercury air

pump, which offered a means of producing high rarefactions with comparative rapidity.

Physicists now began in earnest the study of electrical discharges in rarified gases. Sir William Crookes, in 1875, exhausted tubes to the required degree of vacuum for the production of the X-ray, and he undoubtedly produced the X-ray at that time, although unaware of it. It remained for Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen to discover that the rays emanating from a high vacuum or Crookes' tube, when a high tension current is sent through it, would penetrate objects opaque to ordinary light and would affect the photographic plate.

Figure 1 illustrates the type of tube with which Roentgen discovered X-rays. This glass bulb was pumped to a high degree of vacuum. The anode and cathode, sealed within the tube, are the terminals offering a means of passage of the high tension current through the tube. If the tube were a complete vacuum, i. e., to the exclusion of all gases, there would be absolute resistance to the passage of electric current; therefore in this type of tube the gases present were depended upon to convey the high tension current from cathode to anode. The passage of this current across the tube terminals (from cathode to anode) is known as the cathode stream of electrons. These so-called electrons travel at such a tremendous velocity that the resulting impact on the target of the anode causes that invisible light, X-ray, to be produced.

X-ray tubes are of two general types, gas tubes and incandescent cathode tubes. The gas tube is a glass bulb having mainly two electrodes, one of which is called the target, anode, and the other the cathode. This glass bulb contains a very small amount of gas at a very low pressure. Voltages of from 25,000 to 200,000 have been used across the terminals of these tubes, but in general the majority of work is done between 40,000 and 100,000 volts, and the most common value to 60,000 volts.

When these voltages are applied to the terminals of the tube, the gas in the tube becomes conducting by being ionized and allows current, from a few milliamperes at the highest voltage to several hundred at the lowest, to pass through the tube. The electrical or electron discharge in the tube, or the cathode stream, as it is called in X-ray work, upon striking the target produces X-rays, the ability of which to penetrate material increases with the voltage across the tube.

The incandescent cathode, or electron tube, as it is sometimes called, is similar in construction and operation to the gas tube, but has as much of the gas removed from the bulb as possible.

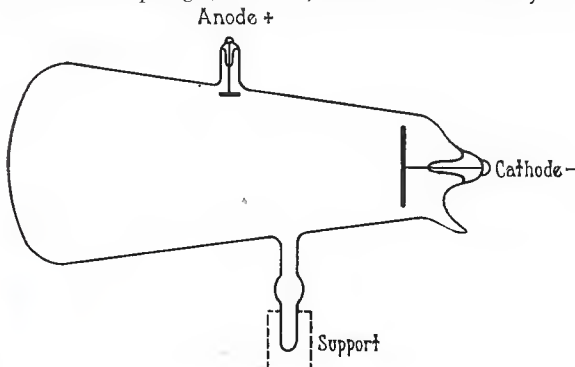


Fig. 1. Type of tube with which Roentgen discovered X-Rays

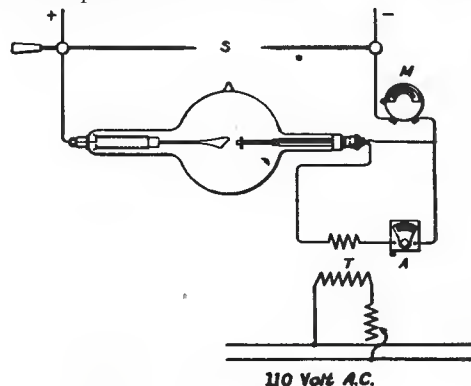


Figure 2

This form of tube requires very constant gas pressure for it to operate properly. The first attempt to overcome this point that is known in literature is that of the Lilienfeld tube, but the most practical form of incandescent cathode-ray tube is that which is known in this country as the Coolidge tube. An X-ray tube containing a reasonable amount of gas may be made to operate substantially independent of gas pressure by the utilization of an incandescent cathode, provided the electrode spacing and applied voltage is such that the ionization pressure of the tube is not reached. In other words, if the tube is operated at a voltage insufficient to make the residual gas conducting, the tube then operates as a pure electron-discharge tube. However, this limits the voltage at which the tube may be operated. By further raising the vacuum and decreasing the spacing of the electrodes, one may arrive at a point where, even when the ionization pressure of the residual gas is exceeded, the amount of ionization may not play an important role in the operation of the tube. This is what is accomplished in the practical incandescent cathode X-ray tubes of today.

The removal of this gas eliminates the necessity of keeping the gas at a constant pressure, which is necessary for constant conductivity in the gas tube. The conductivity in the incandescent-cathode tube is produced by the fact that incandescent materials throw off electrically conducting particles, known as electrons, which supply the conductivity for this tube.

In 1913 Dr. W. D. Coolidge announced the tube which bears his name, and as developed by him in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. It marked one of the most important advances in X-ray science.

Dr. Coolidge had discovered that an X-ray tube could be made to operate with great constancy if the cathode consisted of glowing tungsten and if the vacuum in the tube were made as perfect as possible. Such a tube can be operated continuously and still show constant characteristics. Referring to the diagram shown herewith, Figure 2, the cathode of the Coolidge tube is a small spiral of tungsten wire so arranged that it can be electrically heated by a small transformer.

A rheostat allows the filament current to be regulated to give the filament temperature desired. The filament current is independent of the high voltage connections to the X-ray transformer proper.

When the filament is heated there is an emission of electrons which, when the high voltage current from the X-ray machine is placed across the tube terminals, serve as a medium for carrying the X-ray current through the tube, i. e., from cathode to anode. The speed at which these electrons travel across to the anode is determined by the amount of voltage impressed. If 60,000 volts is impressed the electrons will travel at an approximate speed of 82,000 miles per second, and the resulting tremendous impact on the tungsten target in the anode produces the X-rays. The penetrating power of these X-rays corresponds to the speed of these electrons at impact, and this speed may be varied at will by the amount of voltage impressed across the tube terminals.

Because of this simplified control and consistent operation, the Coolidge Tube is now the universally accepted standard for all X-ray work.

Those who are familiar with the electron theory of the modern radio tube will readily understand the principles of operation of the Coolidge Tube.

Can you imagine the consternation that would reign should the medical sciences be suddenly deprived of the use of the X-ray? No modern hospital is today operating without its X-ray department. Every physician, surgeon and dentist depends on the X-ray for diagnosis in a large portion of his cases. There is practically no region of the body that is not subject to a searching examination for the detection of disease or injury at some time or another, and your physician can cite many cases where the treatment of some conditions would have proved compli-

cated and the outcome very much in doubt, had he not had available the X-ray as an aid.

One of the most important properties of X-rays is



Figure 3

their power to penetrate many substances opaque to ordinary light, such as wood, paper, cloth, flesh, aluminum and many other materials. Lead, platinum and other dense materials are opaque to X-rays as well as to light. Lead glass permits light to pass but stops X-rays and is often used to protect the operator or to prevent X-ray effects where not desired.

X-rays are classed as hard, soft or medium, according to their penetrating power. The higher the potential applied to the tube, the harder are the rays and the greater their penetration. Modern X-ray tubes of the Coolidge or hot-cathode type allow regulation of the hardness as desired.

X-rays are themselves invisible, but when they fall upon certain substances, such as calcium tungstate or platinum-cyanides of barium and potassium, they cause them to give off visible radiation of light rays, known as fluorescence.

X-rays also excite chemical activity in materials through which they pass, such as glass and photographic emulsions. Glass may change its color under the action of X-rays; photographic plates or films show exposure under their action. By means of barium platinum cyanide screens and photographic plates or films, images or in reality shadows are produced by X-rays. All images produced by X-rays are caused by the fact that the materials through which X-rays pass are of varying degrees of opacity to X-rays by reason of their nonuniform structure, or by differences of thickness. For instance, a shadow produced by the bones in the hand by means of X-rays is possible because the bones are more opaque to the X-rays than the flesh, as well as the fact that the bones vary in thickness.

We may make an X-ray shadow of a coin which is made of uniform material but has minute differences in thickness. In this way we get an image of both faces of the coin on the photographic plate by means of X-rays. Skillfully made X-ray plates are wonderfully rich in detail, showing the minutest scratch on a bone or piece of metal, or even the engraving on paper currency, a split in a piece of wood, a blow hole in a casting; even stress on the surface of a metal may be indicated, and many other similar applications which space does not permit to recite.

One of the very common uses of the X-ray in the hands of the physician and surgeon is in the treatment of fracture cases. Should you have the misfortune to break a leg, or an arm, in fact any bone in the body, the physician in whom your case is entrusted would resort immediately to the X-ray as a means of determining the extent of the injury. His findings are usually read from a photographic film—so called radiograph. Any one at all familiar with ordinary camera photography will readily understand this step in the procedure. The photographic film, in a suitable light-tight holder, is placed under the injured part of the patient, while the X-ray tube is focused above. The X-rays emanating from the tube penetrate the part of the body under observation, and finally reach the emulsion of the film, recording the shadows and various densities much the same as ordinary light acts on the film in your camera.

With the radiograph before him, showing the exact nature of the fracture, your physician can now intelligently and effectively set the fracture. After placing the limb in a cast, he again resorts to the X-ray as a means of checking up, to determine whether correct setting of the fracture has been accomplished. The result is that in the treatment of most fractures in present day practice, the X-ray insures against impaired functions of the injured parts, such as our fathers so often suffered simply because the X-ray was not known.

Fluoroscopy is another form of diagnosis with X-rays. This is with the use of a fluorescent screen, consisting of a cardboard surface treated with chemicals which fluoresce, i. e., give off visible light, when exposed to the action of X-rays. With the patient placed between the X-ray tube and the fluorescent screen, the X-rays pass

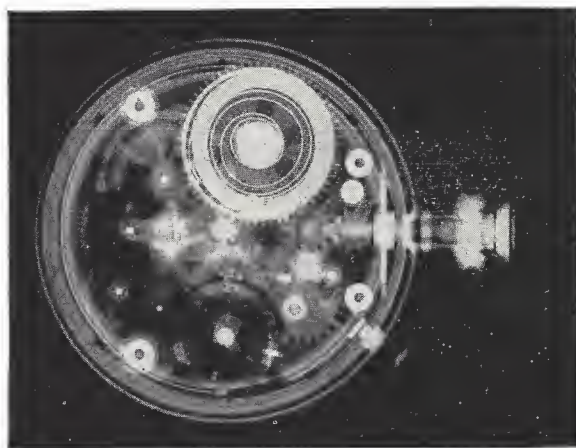


Figure 4

through the body and act upon the chemicals on the screen, causing them to fluoresce to the degree of intensity of the rays when they reach the screen, this of course governed by the density of the bones and tissues of the body. By this means the physician studies the lights and shadows on the fluorescing screen, watching the heart beats and the movements of other internal organs.

If suffering from chronic constipation, the patient is given a barium meal (barium is opaque to the X-ray) and after the required number of hours for this meal to pass into the intestinal tract, the search for intestinal obstructions is greatly simplified, as the mass of barium meal distends the intestines, and being opaque to the rays appears as a solid mass on the radiograph or fluorescent screen. Obviously if there are obstructions present, the shadows will reveal them. Often the X-ray diagnosis is the deciding factor to a surgeon as to whether to operate or not. By the same means the physician can locate or detect foreign bodies. Most every one has seen at some time or other, X-ray reproductions showing pins, safety-pins, nails, coins, buttons, hair pins, pipe stems, tooth plates, etc., lodged in the tracea or in parts of the alimentary tract. These foreign bodies which are accidentally swallowed cause a great deal of alarm. With X-rays, however, the surgeon soon learns whether an immediate operation is necessary. If not, he can watch the progress of the foreign body from hour to hour, sometimes day to day and in a great number of these cases sees the final expulsion of the article without surgical intervention.

Several years ago the Educational Department of Victor X-ray Corporation set out to determine to what extent the X-ray might be valuable in museum work. After an investigation of the possibilities, the Director of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, offered to provide all the facilities of that institution for carrying out this work.

The group of subjects selected for the preliminary work consisted of mummies, the Field Museum having in its collection about 50 Egyptian, 75 Peruvian and a few American. Most of these are enclosed in their original wrappings.

Obviously the use of the X-ray in the study of mummies offers a great advantage in that so much information can be obtained without material injury to the subject. Were all the wrappings to be removed the body would decompose rapidly which would mean the sacrifice of a valuable specimen. As a result of a considerable number of radiographs made on this group of mummies, the following reasons for continuing the work have been found:

1. To determine whether or not a body is really enclosed.



Figure 5

2. To aid in determining the age of the individual.
3. To aid in determining the sex of the individual.
4. To aid in determining the period or dynasty during which the individual lived and died.
5. To aid in determining the presence of trinkets or ornaments of metal or bone, pottery, clothing, food or other opaque substances.
6. To aid in the study of bone pathology that may be present.

These mummy radiographs reveal the fact that fractures were exceedingly common with the Egyptian and Peruvian. The causes of these fractures and whether they occurred before or after death will probably never be known.

This preliminary work has convinced the Directors of the Field Museum of Natural History that there is an abundance of material available for X-ray work that will prove of inestimable value to the scientific world for various phases of research. Not only as it pertains to the history of mankind for thousands of years back, but also on many other subjects such as animal life, insects, fish, reptiles, seeds, seed pods, and flowers; also geographical formations, including fossils and minerals.

A complete X-ray equipment, especially adapted to museum work, has since been installed in the Field Museum of Natural History, and a staff of archeologists, radiologists, and technicians has been organized to conduct the work in this department.

Figure 3 shows a radiograph of an Egyptian child mummy in a wooden casket. It is estimated that this child lived about 3,000 years ago.

In recent years the use of X-rays in the examination of metals has been given a great impetus through the development of a higher power Coolidge tube, capable of handling 200,000 volts. As pointed out in the fore part of this article, the more dense the material, i. e., as the

atomic weight increases, the more powerful must be the X-ray to penetrate it. And as the voltage is increased in the X-ray tube, the resulting radiation is increased in its power to penetrate a given substance.

Dr. H. H. Lester, Research Physicist at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., in an article "X-Ray Tests Applied to the Problems of the Steel Foundries" presents the following abstract:

X-Ray tests with collateral analyses indicate that defects in steel castings fall into a relatively few classes traceable to definite and simple causes, most or all of which are removable. When defects are detected by X-ray examination and corrected by changing casting technique, they tend to stay corrected. It is possible by this method to eliminate from 75 to 90 per cent of the major defects in steel castings.

Metal sections up to 3 inches in thickness may be examined. Where the value of the product warrants it, X-rays may be used to test each individual casting. In other cases casting technique may be developed that will produce sound castings.

Needless to say, the use of the X-ray suggests itself in thousands of ways industrially, where stress on metals involves certain hazards—it may be a vital part of an automobile or other form of vehicle, manufacturing machinery, etc., etc. Several radiographs reproduced herewith show the fine definition now obtainable in metal radiography, when using high power equipment. That there will be a widely increasing application of the X-ray industrially, is predicted by experimental engineers in the leading industries.

Figure 4 is an interesting radiograph of a watch. All of the details are thus revealed without removing the case. In what other ways could one obtain a picture to show the exact inter-relation of these many parts.

On April 15th, 1925, the New York Branch of the Victor X-ray Corporation placed in the hands of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York City an X-ray picture of the hand, Figure 5, for the purpose of having it duplicated in Chicago, by the same process now generally used in the transmitting of news pictures by wire from city to city.

Seven minutes after the above mentioned radiograph had been filed in New York, a duplicate had been recorded on another film on the receiving apparatus in Chicago. Upon its delivery, the officials and film experts of the Victor X-ray Corporation were amazed at the diagnostic quality of the duplicate. This practically perfect reproduction serves to show the possibility of diagnosis by radiograph even though thousands of miles separate the patient from the consulting roentgenologist, who with the telegraph, telephone and radio available can report his finding in a comparatively few minutes.

The accompanying illustration is made from the duplicate film as received in Chicago, and even though reduced in size it shows the faithfulness of reproduction of the original and consequently the diagnostic value so vitally important to the consulting roentgenologist.

Through the courtesy of the Victor X-ray Corporation, of Chicago, the writer received the Electrotypes and a booklet entitled "A Little Journey Into the Realms of the X-ray" from which the foregoing article was compiled.

The Growth of Mine Mechanization

By Paul Wooten

Special Washington Correspondent, Coal Age

A CHAPTER in the mechanization of American industry has been written since the war, by the State of Wyoming. According to figures of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Wyoming leads all other states in the percentage of coal loaded mechanically. In 1928, 41 per cent of the total output of the state was loaded either by loading machines proper, by pit-car loaders, or face conveyors. The average for the United States is only 4.5 per cent. A

number of the larger mines, both in Southern Wyoming and in the northern part of the state, have been mechanized completely. The Sheridan district is virtually on a mechanical basis at this time.

All of this has come about in five years' time. This development has increased greatly the output per worker. In 1923 the average was 5.23 tons per man per day. Each succeeding year has shown an increase until the figure in 1928 had climbed to 6.34. Sheridan County has an output of 12.89 tons per man per day. This is the highest figure for underground mines in any county of the United States or in the world.

The higher output per man correlated with a reduction of cost has tended to concentrate business in the larger mines. As a result the average time worked has increased. In 1923 it was 192 days. In 1928 it rose to 214 days. This was in spite of the fact that the demand was smaller in 1928.

Most striking of all is the decrease in the number of men required. In 1923, before mechanical loading was introduced, the mines required 7,529 men. In 1928 the number had dropped to 4,843 men. This is a decrease in the working force of 30 per cent in five years. Some of the decrease was accounted for by the discharge of men but the policy of the Union Pacific Coal Co., the largest producer, has been to introduce machines only as fast as there was a normal turnover in the working force through death, superannuation and voluntary separation. Having announced that no man would be discharged to make room for machines, the company found that the objection of the union disappeared.

By this policy, followed also by some of the other operators, the state was able to mechanize 40 per cent of its tonnage without inflicting serious hardship upon the miners. Throughout this period it has maintained contractual relationship with the United Mine Workers and its wage rate has been higher than that of the old Central Competitive Field.

The state's ability to pay these wages has been effected by the fact that much of the tonnage was assured of an outlet through ownership of mines by railroads, but in addition the increased production of the workers brought about by mechanization has helped. In 1923 the average tonnage per man per year was a trifle over 1,000. In 1928 it had increased to 1,360, a gain of over one-third in five years.

The ability of an American industry to pay high wages turns on high output per worker, all admit. This results in a higher buying power and ability to absorb products of all industries. The person who is producing one-third more than he did five years ago is a better customer not only of those who produce the necessities of life but of those who produce the less essential articles and the luxuries.

Railroads' Greatest Revenue

Commodity earnings statistics released by the Interstate Commerce Commission show that during the year 1928 bituminous coal yielded Class I railroads of the United States in freight revenue the enormous sum of \$784,470,255.

The National Coal Association points out that freight revenue derived from bituminous coal, the largest single source of freight earnings, constituted 18.17 per cent of the total freight revenue earned by the railroads on car-load shipments. Also that receipts from hauling bituminous coal exceeded those for hauling all agricultural products by 6.26 per cent; all animal products by 223.3 per cent; all forest products by 142.8 per cent; iron and steel by 191.5 per cent, and automobiles and auto trucks and tires by 331.5 per cent.

For every ton of bituminous coal handled by the railroads as originating freight, the railroads received an average of \$2.267.

—Steam Coal Buyer.

Books Versus Battles

The nineteenth century agreed with Creasy that fifteen decisive battles changed the face of the world. Dr. James I. Wyer of the New York State Library believes that fifteen decisive books have been more influential. Here are the opposing lists:

Decisive Battles

Marathon, 490 B. C.
Syracuse, 413 B. C.
Arbela, 331 B. C.
Metaurus, 207 B. C.
Arminius over Varus, A. D. 9
Chalons, A. D. 451
Tours, A. D. 732
Hastings, A. D. 1066
Joan of Arc, A. D. 1429
Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588
Blenheim, A. D. 1704
Pultowa, A. D. 1709
Saratoga, A. D. 1777
Valmy, A. D. 1792
Waterloo, A. D. 1815

Decisive Books

Iliad
Euclid's Elements
Aristotle
Plato
Hebrew Scriptures
Augustine's City of God
Justinian
Chanson de Roland and Morte d'Arthur
Divina Commedia
Shakespeare
De Imitatione Christi
Pilgrim's Progress
Wealth of Nations
Positive Philosophy
Origin of Species
—The Kalends.

New Boy Scout Troop in Rock Springs

A new troop of boy scouts has been organized in Lowell District of Rock Springs by Mr. Frank L. Hannum, Special Safety Agent assigned to Boy Scout work by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Richard Stanton is Scoutmaster and those of us who've known Mr. Stanton can easily predict a splendid troop for this district.

Now

Here's a man who says he has a new hardware dog. His name is Rin Tin Tin and he makes a bolt for the door—when necessary we suppose.

Honest

Teacher: (Helping Jane fasten her coat.) "Did your Mother hook this coat for you?"

Jane: "No ma'am, she bought it."

Our Sphinx

By David G. Thomas.

The elements of wind
and rain,

Rolled gaily over hill
and plain.

And in a season of
high jinx.

Carved and built this
mighty Sphinx—

This, ere proud
Egypt's ancient
pile

Looked down upon
the storied Nile.



Old Timers' Children

This month we ask the readers of this page to enjoy with us these pictures of Old Timers children, young folks who were brought up in the coal towns of southern Wyoming, and who have reason to be proud of their heritage of pioneering spirit. They will, many of them,

go out from their home towns to give large contribution to other fields of progress just as others will carry their parents' spirit of resourcefulness into new and scientific endeavors in the coal industry and its environs.



- (1) David Miller, recently of the Engineering staff, who has gone to Alberta, Canada, as resident engineer for a large coal mine. David Miller is the fourth David Miller in direct line and is the son of D. Miller, formerly of Cumberland and the grandson of Mrs. Helen Miller, an old-time resident of that town.
- (2) Mrs. Ruth Willson Meyers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Willson, Rock Springs. Mrs. Meyers is a student at Washington University, St. Louis, in the Department of Applied Sociology and has received a Social Science Scholarship Award.
- (3) Clara Boyle Outsen and Master Jay Outsen, grandson of Old Timer Charles Outsen, Rock Springs.
- (4) Mrs. Elizabeth Bell Haller, daughter of Old Timer and Mrs. D. V. Bell, a student at the University of Wyoming, who has recently been married and has gone to Nebraska to live.
- (5) Stephen Hunter, Cumberland, is the son of Old Timer Jack Hunter. He is a miner with a propensity for adopting a cowboy costume as his holiday dress, and a fisherman's life as his avocation. He recently made a catch of the largest trout ever found "in these parts," roughly describing our great play field—The "North Country."

Black Magic

Father: (reading school report) "Conduct, bad; reading, bad; composition, arithmetic, history, bad bad, bad!"

What is the meaning of this Gerald?"

Gerald: "I can't understand it, dad. Do you think it might be forgery?"

Willie Knew

A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity. "Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey, and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly): "Brotherly love."

Laughs

Wit and Humor of the Nations

I love thee not Sabidius. But why?

I love thee not—that's all I can reply.

—Roman Epigram.

Too many captains sink the ship.

—Saying From the Talmud.

If a thief is wanting for an opportunity, he believes himself an honest man.

—From the Talmud.

No maker of idols worships the gods; he knows their composition too well.

—Chinese Proverb.

Trust nature rather than a bad doctor.

—Chinese Proverb.

There are two classes that never change; the supremely wise and the profoundly foolish.

Four horses cannot overtake the tongue.

—Sayings From the Analects. Confucius.

Court the society of a superior, and make much of the opportunity; for in the company of an equal the good fortune must decline.

—Old Persian Saying.

HAVE YOU HEARD THIS?

Alas, what is to be done? For I cannot live either with her or without her!

—From "The Churning of the Ocean of Time" Hindu.

A difference of taste of jests is a great strain on the affections.

—George Eliot.

Lord Erskine's Simile

Lord Erskine, at women presuming to rail
Called a wife a tin canister tied to one's tail;
A fair Lady Anne, while this railery he carries on,
Seems hurt at his Lordship's degrading comparison,
But wherefore degrading if taken aright?
A canister's useful and polished and bright
And if dirt its original purity hide,
'Tis the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied.

—Anonymous—1720—English.

A Fable

As a dog, crossing a bridge, was carrying a piece of meat in his mouth, he saw his own shadow in the watery mirror, and, thinking that it was another booty carried by another dog, attempted to snatch it away. But his greediness was disappointed, for he both dropped the food which he was holding in his mouth and was, after all, unable to obtain that which he desired.

He who covets what belongs to another deservedly loses his own.

—Greek-Aesop Fables.

The pleasure of criticizing robs us of the pleasure of unconscious delight.

—French—Jean de la Brugere.

Hub—What caused the collision today?

Dub—Two motorists after the same pedestrian.

Not Easily Distressed

A placid old lady who took life philosophically sat knitting in the drawingroom. To her there came rushing her fifteen-year-old granddaughter.

"Oh, granny, granny," cried the girl, "father's just fallen off the roof!"

"I know, my child," replied the old lady, without even raising her eyes, "I saw him pass the window."

—Tit Bits

Fried Sole

Social Worker: Do you believe in the transmigration of souls?

Fisherman: No sir. I like 'em fried in the ordinary way.

Constant Reminder

A lady ran away from her husband and went to live in a hotel. After several days she went back to him. She said she couldn't stand looking at the sign on the hotel door every time she went out; it troubled her conscience. The sign was: "Think, have you left anything?"

—Weekly Telegraph, Sheffield.

The Only Girl

First she's in your thoughts a lot,

She has many charms;

Soon she's in your motor car;

Then she's in your arms.

Then she's in your family;

Oh, a lackaday!

Then, of course, forevermore

She is in your way.

Oh Dear!

A Negative Suggestion

An American who had just returned from a visit in England was telling a friend about the London fogs.

"You know, when a fog comes on," he said, "the Londoners go home and remain there until the fog lifts. The only people I saw on the streets during the fog were a number of Scotchmen, who were out developing kodak films."

You Never Will

Mr. Dickinson came in the other day to ask if we'd heard about the Scot who left his change on the counter. We hadn't.

"You never will," said he.

Clear Enough

"Mother," she began, "what does trans-Atlantic mean?"

"Across the ocean," replied the mother.

"Then does 'trans' always mean across?"

"Yes, it does always," and the mother added sternly, "If you ask another question I shall send you to bed."

The next silence lasted about three minutes. It was broken by a plaintive small voice which commented, "Then I suppose transparent means a cross parent."

Try This on Your Butcher

A woman who ran a boarding house stopped at a meat market and inquired:

"How many turkeys have you got?"

"Eight, madam," replied the butcher.

"Tender?"

"Some are tender and some are tough," was the reply.

"I keep boarders," said the customer. Pick out the four toughest turkeys, if you please."

The delighted butcher very willingly complied with the unusual request, and said in his politest tones:

"These are the toughest ones, ma'am."

Upon which the customer coolly put her hand on the remaining four, and declared: "I'll take these!"

Of Interest To Women

Gelatine Hints

Always use a real orange and lemon in making your desserts and salads, and take advantage of the pure health-giving vitamins that fresh fruits contain.

Electric Refrigerators—Ices and sherbets may be chilled or frozen more satisfactorily in the trays with the addition of gelatine.

When there are odds and ends of food left over use them up in combination with gelatine dishes and show real economy in the household.

Gelatine will harden much quicker if put in several small molds than in one large one. Jellies will take less time to cool and set if the soaked gelatine is melted over hot water and remaining liquid added cold—instead of using hot liquid to dissolve it.

If you wish to combine fresh pineapple with gelatine, always first scald the pineapple, both fruit and juice. When using canned pineapple, this is not necessary, as the pineapple has already been cooked.

Jellied desserts and salads are a great help to the busy housekeeper, as they may be prepared hours before needed, or even the day before and when guests arrive there is no last minute hurrying.

Flowers or flags may be molded in jelly for table decorations for special occasions. Pour liquid jelly into a plain wet mold to make a thin layer. Very carefully arrange flowers and leaves on this when it has stiffened, remembering that the mold will be turned upside down, and the more attractive side must be down. Allow the remaining jelly to stiffen slightly and carefully place about the flowers by spoonfuls, and fill mold.

Instead of making fruit jellies during the hot summer months, can the juice with or without sugar. Then during the winter months make gelatine jellies as you need them. The gelatine jellies are much more easily prepared.

To make currant, grape or other jelly firm: If a fruit jelly does not "jell" after being boiled a sufficient length of time, add to each pint a level tablespoonful gelatine that has been softened five minutes in one-fourth cup cold water. Heat to the boiling point, skim and strain into the glasses.

Melted ice cream should never be thrown away. Stiffen it with gelatine, using a level tablespoonful of gelatine to a pint of cream. Chocolate, strawberry, coffee and pistachio are especially delicious. Chopped raisins, dates, nuts, cherries or marshmallows make an excellent combination.

Use left-over coffee for a coffee jelly, coffee Spanish cream or mocha sponge.

Cream puffs and eclairs may be filled with Bavarian cream. Filling should be put in just before serving that the crust may remain crisp. These are very effective when filled with strawberry, Bavarian cream and garnished with a few whole berries.

The jellied salads and meats are especially pretty when served in dainty baskets. These may be made with timbale irons, or line little fluted gem pans with a savory short crust and bake in oven. Baskets may also be made of halves of lemon, orange or grapefruit skins, or serve in an apple, tomato or pepper shell.

When making croquettes, try the following: Soften a teaspoonful of gelatine in a little cold water and dissolve over hot water (using as little water as possible to reduce the gelatine to a liquid). Stir into the croquette mixture and set aside until gelatine has had time to stiffen it

Croquettes may then be shaped very easily, and the heat of the frying pan will dissolve the gelatine again, making the inside of the croquettes soft and creamy.

Betty and The Elf

One evening when the moon came out,
A little Fairy walked about,
And from a mushroom viewed the scene—
Of hill and dale and waving green.

Miss Betty strolling from the wood
Espied the Elf, and if he would,
Thought what wondrous thing 'twould be
If he'd go home with her to tea.

So creeping closer to the Fay
And fearing that he'd fly away,
Said: "I'll not harm you little mite
I hope you are quite well tonight."

"Quite well" the little Fairy said,
And bowing low his tiny head—
"Oh!" Betty made a little scream
And then woke up—it was a dream.

The Two Sorts of People

Miss Margaret Bondfield, who, as Minister of Labor in the new Government in Great Britain is the first woman to hold full Cabinet rank in the British Empire, the first woman Minister in a Government in any world capital, denies she believes in any such thing as a woman's attitude on any public question, as distinguished from a man's attitude. A sagacious woman who knew the world, the famous Lady Mary Wortley Montague, writing from Italy toward the end of her life, to her married daughter in England said: "I have never in all my travels seen but two sorts of people, and those very like one another—I mean men and women." Men it is true have always been more critical of women than of men. But there is a fairness in every man if he will seek it. He need not have one standard of efficiency for men and another for women, one standard of accomplishment for men and another for women.

The Good Ship—Friendship

Time and space do not divide,
Or come and go as evening tide,
It's always there where'er you are,
Here—or in the lands so far.

This friendly ship in open sea,
Has oft been steered so valiantly
And daunted not by any squall,
Its cargo holds the best of all.

Laden down with purest gold,
From top-masts to the very hold—
With love that we to all would send
And treasures share with each true friend.

How Do You Do

Mrs. Marks: "George will you speak to the children?"
Mr. Marks: "Good evening children."

Our Little Folks

A Very Great Boy—Thomas A. Edison

Since all the world is thinking about Edison, the wizard of invention, just now and when one of the boys of our Rock Springs community has been to see him, we thought it would be interesting to try to learn a little about the great man when he was a boy.—Editor.

PERHAPS there are some folks to whom the idea for an invention comes from seeing some great need. And others with whom the faculty of invention is born, and who must be thinking of a better handle for the cup from which they drink their morning coffee. Such a one was the young boy who, eager to experiment in telegraphy, made a line of stove wire with bottles for insulators, wound the wire for his magnets with rags, and tried to obtain electricity for current by rubbing the back of an old tabby cat with unusual vigor. The effort was a failure but at least a knowledge of the necessary ingredients was there.

This boy, Thomas Alva Edison, was born in Ohio in 1854. He was the son of a poor man. When the boy was quite young they moved to Port Huron, Michigan. For some reason he had very little schooling, but he loved to read with his mother and perhaps it was she who found him histories like those of Gibbon and Hume which he read before he was ten, and the chemistry books he poured over long before he could pronounce the names in them. Someone said once that if a boy didn't know before he was twenty what he wanted to be it never would matter very much to the world what he was. Certainly the boy Edison knew what he was interested in. Before he was fifteen he'd read enormous numbers of the technical books in the Detroit public library and perhaps some librarian lived to remember the boy whose reading she'd guided and know the value of her profession in the light of what the boy had given to the world. There are few things in the world quite so pathetic as libraries that fail to serve, to be eager to serve.

Young Edison began to work early. We learn that at twelve he was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway. With some of the money he earned he began experimenting with chemistry. He even set up a tiny laboratory in a corner of the baggage car. One day, while he was out selling magazines, a bottle of phosphorous was upset and set the car on fire. The baggage master kicked the apparatus out and scolded the twelve year old chemist terribly.

Later on, when he was still with the railroad, a

Chicago newspaper man gave Edison some worn-out type, and he was soon publishing, with assistants, a paper called "The Grand Trunk Herald," the first railway paper known to America.

One day this hero of the world today happened to be near by when the child of a telegraph operator, playing on the railway track, was in danger of being run over by an approaching train. Young Edison saved the youngster and earned the everlasting gratitude of the father, a gratitude he expressed by teaching the future inventor to send messages by telegraph. And pretty soon Edison had wires and batteries rigged up in his home at Port Huron, where he could practice.

When he was eighteen he was employed as a telegrapher at Indianapolis and it was here he made his first usable invention, an automatic register for receiving messages and transferring them to another wire—the germ of the phonograph idea. He always studied, whatever he was doing he found time to study his favorite chemistry. Once when he was a night operator, he had to send the word "six" every half hour, to keep awake, or to show that he was awake. It broke into his studies so he contrived a device that sent the signal automatically while he went on studying. However, the scheme was found out, and he lost his job. Folks in authority don't always know. Lindbergh was not considered a credit to his school. The thing that really matters for boys or anybody else is that they shall remember to be as Shakespeare says:

"To thine own self be true, and it shall follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

From Indianapolis he went east. He worked here and there and finally went to Boston, which was then one of the most important telegraph centers in the country. He got a position there, and we are told that some of the elegant young men in the office showed that they were amused by his countrified appearance. They decided to play a trick on him and arranged for a very fast New York operator to send a rapid message to him, thinking to overpower his country mind with the swiftness of a large city office. But Edison took the message correctly and got the laugh on the others by returning a message to the New York operator so fast that he, instead was confused. It was while Edison was a telegrapher in Boston that he made one of the greatest inventions in that line—the one by which two messages could be sent at once over the same wire. And afterwards he improved this so that it was possible to send four messages, two

in each direction without their interfering with each other.

The young inventor had his ups and downs, of course, his days of discouragement. It must have seemed unfair to him that he should lose his job because he wanted to study uninterruptedly and was clever enough to make automatic the half-hourly sending of "six." Other trials came too, but inside him was an insistent urge that left no room for regretting. And, giving up his position as a telegrapher, he decided to devote all his time to his experiments. He went to New York and advertised himself as an expert consultant, offering to do any odd jobs that offered. One day the indicator of the Gold and Stock Company broke down. The electricians of the company could not locate the trouble. Edison heard of it, and offered his services. He soon had it in working order. Later he became President of the company and invented a new device—the beginning of the "stock ticker" which is now everywhere used in brokers' offices.

The young experimenter of the Grand Trunk Railway train was making his way, and the rest of the story, were we to tell it, or could we tell it, would read like a review of all the mechanical, electrical and social progress of America for several decades—yes, and might recount the progress of international thinking and world unifying progress in all the tremendousness of its present day ramifications. And it surely, surely would carry us to the lonely out-posts of civilization, to the homes of homesteading young folk in new territories, to the expeditions of brave men to the North and South Poles, and the scientific data they work for; to the blue sky and the radio service which tells its storms and moods and keeps travellers in touch with the rest of us. It would cover the whole scheme of human progress. We wanted to feel him—a boy. Thomas Alva Edison, with a very, very limited chance at school, teaching himself, learning where he could—a learning boy.

The Two Bears—Just Two

ONCE upon a time long, long ago, two little bears lived with their Mother in a cave on the side of a mountain.

Although they were brothers these two little bears were as different as different could be. They were called Gladly and Grumpy. Of course those weren't their real names but they fitted them very well as you will see. Gladly was a very happy little bear. He helped his Mother or played in the sunshine all day long and went to bed as soon as it began to get dark. Grumpy, on the other hand, was the crossdest little cub. He wanted to sit in the cave all day and at night crawled away into the very farthest corner. He never smiled and sometimes was so naughty that his Mother had to punish him. Of course no one liked a cross little bear so poor Grumpy was very unhappy.

Finally he became so cross that the Great Bear who ruled over the country in which his parents lived would no longer have Grumpy in his kingdom. Gladly and his Mother were very, very sad indeed but there was nothing they could do about it. However, if you will look up at the sky on any bright night you will see them waiting and hoping for the time when Grumpy will get over his crossness and come back to their kingdom.

But Grumpy still goes about the world trying to make everyone feel as cross as he does.

He always chuckles to himself when he finds a boy or a girl who doesn't eat a good breakfast or hurries off to school with just a sip of coffee that older folks use, because he knows that they will soon be as cross as he is. And he loves to prow around at night to see who is staying up late 'cause he knows that adds to his cross army of folks.

But there is one thing Grumpy can't stand. He hates to hear anyone talk about being healthy. He grumbles and growls to himself, and how he does scowl when he hears about boys and girls going to the dentist. He knows that the healthier people are the happier they are so he goes about whispering in their ears, trying to make them believe that bad tonsils won't hurt them. He just coaxes boys and girls to pay no attention to teachers and nurses and doctors.

But some day Mr. Grumpy won't find any boy or girl foolish enough to believe him because every one will want to be as healthy and strong and happy as possible. And then Grumpy himself will decide to stop being cross and he'll be allowed to go up there in the starry sky with his Mother and Gladly.

Depends on the Toast

Teacher: "Use the right verb in this sentence—'The toast was drank in silence.'"

Pupil: "The toast was ate in silence."

Inherited

The schoolmaster wrote on the back of a boy's monthly report:

"A good worker, but talks too much."

The father wrote under this: "You should meet his mother."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. V. Macdonald are enjoying a two weeks' vacation in Southern California.

Mrs. John Soltis is visiting with relative in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Joseph Iredale has been confined to his home with illness the past three weeks.

Some of our employees who enjoyed a vacation at Thermopolis Hot Springs were: Mr. and Mrs. Hans Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John Freeman, James Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. John Fabiny.

Morgan Robert motored to Evanston, Sunday, August 4th, where he attended the annual picnic of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. and Mrs. George Carr have returned from Firestone, Colo., where they visited with their daughter, Mrs. John Plane.

Storekeeper J. A. Williams and family have returned from a motor trip through the Yellowstone National Park.

Roderick Stewart, Jr., who recently arrived from Hill-oth Beath, Scotland, has accepted employment in No. 8 Mine.

Mrs. Frank Graber and brother Tony Cerenko have returned from a three months' visit with relatives in Europe. Mrs. Graber was recalled because of illness of Mr. Graber.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Thobro are visiting relatives in Ogden, Utah.

Tony Aljinovich is erecting a new home in the Brooks Addition at No. Three.

Thomas James has purchased an Essex Coach.

Some of our employes who spent their vacations at Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, were: Mr. and Mrs. Jed Orme, Mrs. John Kaminski, Mr. and Mrs. Bozo Knevevich, Marko Balen, John Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sickich and Joe Santich.

Eugene Paolie, who has been confined to his home with rheumatism the past three months, has recovered and returned to work at No. 4 Mine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Prieshoff are visiting with relatives in Cheyenne and Omaha.

Ben Lewis and family have returned from a motor trip through the Yellowstone National Park.

George Baird of Denver, representing the Sullivan Machinery Co., was a business visitor at the Mine Office on Saturday, August 3rd.

Raymond Moore has purchased a new Roosevelt Sedan.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Parr and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Demorest have returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City.

Arthur Clegg is confined to his home with an attack of influenza.

Henry Walter has purchased a new Nash sedan.

John Grillos of Winton has accepted employment in No. 4 Mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Powell have returned from a visit with relatives in Torrington, Wyoming.

Mrs. Alfred Robertson has returned from a two months' visit in Denver, Colorado.

John Randolph, Jr., is recovering from an operation, undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital, for appendicitis.

Albert Hardin, Gavin B. Young and Richard Webster have returned from a two week's outing at South Pass.

Mike Dolgas, Jr., and Leo Gentilini have accepted employment in No. 4 Mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Roberts have returned from a visit with relatives in Sparks, Nevada.

John Firmage Jr., has purchased a new Ford sedan.

S. C. Stravan has accepted a position in the mine office.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Menghini have returned from a vacation spent in Weston, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Blackledge are visiting relatives in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith are in Salt Lake City, where Mrs. Smith is receiving treatment for her eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher, and daughter Miss Jennie, have returned from a visit with relatives in Pueblo, Colorado.

Mrs. Chas. Milos and children have returned from a two months' visit with relatives in Great Falls, Mont.

Carl J. Carlson, who was injured in No. 8 Mine some time ago, is now employed in the Armature Shop.

Wm. Card is erecting a new home in the Brooks Addition at No. Three.

Cumberland

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Johnson, with Howard, Dora and June Ackerslund, are spending a month's vacation in Washington and Oregon.

Mrs. Ray Porter was called to Evanston on August third because of the death of her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hutchinson have returned from Evanston. While there they attended the funeral of Mr. Hutchinson's eldest sister.

Miss Myrtle Snyder of Ogden, Utah, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Snyder.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dodds and Bandsman Tommy Dodds are visiting at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Galassie, Mrs. Angelo Gramaccia and Louis Galassie are visiting their parents at Marysville, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradak and son from Echo were visiting with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Edwards, for a few days.

Clyde Rock has been home visiting with his mother.

Superior

Mrs. T. A. Megeath, Mrs. Bob Hamilton and Baby and Messrs. Walter Davis and Sam A. Megeath of Mountain View were guests recently at the home of Mrs. L. R. Moore.

Beryl Freshaur of Laramie, visited at the home of Miss Catherine Moore on her way home from the O. T. C. camp at Spokane, Washington.

Mrs. Joe Mettan entertained members of the five hundred club at the community club house August 6. Prizes were won by Mrs. George Noble, first; Mrs. Katie Conzatti, second; Mrs. James Hundson, consolation, and guest, Mrs. George A. Brown.

Wendell B. Clark, who has been ill with tonsilitis, is again at his desk at the U. P. Coal office.

The Women's Club entertained with a card party at the Club House. The prize winners for the ladies were: Mrs. Frank O'Connell, first; Mr. W. E. Ferrell, second; consolation, Miss Myrtle Baird. Winners for the men were Dr. A. Davis, first; W. R. Richardson, second.

Mesdames J. McLennan and S. E. Lisher entertained with a prenuptial shower for Miss Fernessa Purday at the club house. Prizes were won by Mrs. B. F. Zaring, first; and Mrs. S. Dugas, second. A number of dainty gifts were given the prospective bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson are enjoying a visit from Mrs. Robinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mettan of Carlsbad, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dean and family have just returned from a motor trip through Yellowstone Park.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Eskenberry are rejoicing over the arrival of twin boys, born Tuesday, July 30th, 1929.



The primary Class of the Superior Community Sunday School. Mrs. W. H. Neimer, Teacher.

Mrs. W. H. Weimer is visiting relatives in Girard, Kansas.

Mrs. Joseph Clark and Mrs. Clara Brown of Niwot, Colorado, are visiting at the home of the former's son, Wendell B. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer report a pleasant motor trip to Glacier National Park in Montana, going by way of Thermopolis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holt and daughter Jacqueline, returned Tuesday from a trip to Lander.

Mrs. Harold Buffo and son, Harold, returned Monday from a visit with relatives in Frontenac, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Hush Waite and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Kenney were called to Sterling, Colorado, Monday by the serious illness of a sister of the former, and the mother of the latter.

Miss Frieda Moore arrived Monday from Salt Lake City to spend a two weeks vacation at her home.

Reliance

Mrs. James Rafferty entertained at a shower in honor of Mrs. Jack Rafferty, nee Ethyle Portwood. Mrs. Rafferty received many lovely and useful gifts.

Miss Catherine McComas entertained several of her friends at a birthday party, the occasion being her thirteenth anniversary. She received many lovely gifts and a very delicious luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs and children spent two weeks in the Jackson Hole country this month.

Miss Edna Mattonen has returned from Hanna where she has been visiting for two weeks.

The Green River baseball team defeated the Reliance team Sunday August 4th, the score being 8 to 4.

Mrs. McWilliams of Salt Lake City was a visitor at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clark Hamblin.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hunter and children of Rock Springs were visitors at the Pat Burns home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McComas and children spent two week's vacation in the Jackson Hole country.

Winton

Bob Pezely has been a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital during the month.

Dr. and Mrs. Harris and children returned from a vacation spent at Pinedale and surrounding country.

The Girl Scouts entertained at a dancing party at the Community Club House, Wednesday evening, July 24, the honor guests being the First Aid Team which won second place at Rock Springs, Safety First Day, July 19.

Mrs. Gladys Rogers, of Hanna, spent the week-end visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Henderson are proud parents of a baby daughter born Tuesday, July 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. Cody Harris and daughter, Fay, of Oak Creek, Colorado, visited relatives here recently.

Beverly, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dodds has been on the sick list for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Thomas and children spent their vacation in Colorado.

James Dodds of Los Angeles, Calif., has been visiting at the home of R. A. Dodds and family during the month of July.

Mrs. J. Baird has returned from a month's vacation spent in Washington and Oregon.

Fred McCurtain was a business visitor during the month.

Chris Kuncheff was injured in No. 7 Mine on Saturday, August 3rd.

Clyde Antrobus of Pinedale visited here with relatives during the month.

Charles Spence had one of his fingers smashed while at work on August 2nd.

Fred Grindle and daughter, Merian, were calling on old friends during the week of August 3rd. They are located in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hansen, of Laramie, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hansen.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ingle are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby son born on Tuesday, July 30th. Mother and baby are getting along fine.

Tom Hanks is confined to his home by injuries received while at work in No. 3 Mine.

Jim Thomas is spending his vacation at the Bowers ranch at Boulder.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson are the proud parents of a baby son born Saturday, July 27th.

Tonivie, the baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Thomas, has been a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Jackson and children and Chas. Jones visited at the Wm. Russell home, Friday evening, August 2nd.

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Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones were visitors at the home of Leonard Fisher on Sunday, August 4th.

Bill Thomas has returned from Utah where he attended the C. M. T. C. at Fort Douglas.

The Girl Scouts returned from New Fork Lake on Sunday evening, August 11th, after having spent two weeks there.

Mrs. Frank Sanderholm and small son, Frank, Jr., left Tuesday evening, August 6th, for a visit in Denver and points in Kansas and Texas.

The Relief Society held a meeting Tuesday afternoon, August 6th, at the Club House. President Mrs. Wm. Spence of Dines was present.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Sam While and daughter left for Berkeley, California where they will reside permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler spent a week at Sheridan where Mr. Butler attended a meeting of the State Coal Mine Examining board.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnim Bailey are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter on July 30th.

The Wyoming Moose Legion No. 99 and the Women of the Mooseheart Legion held their 4th annual convention at Hanna on Saturday, August 3rd.

A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Warburton on Aug 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thomas and family of Sheridan visited with Mrs. John Thomas for a few weeks.

Mrs. W. K. Buford and daughter of Brule, Nebraska, visited here for a few weeks with relatives.

Miss Edna Klaseen returned from a trip to the Yellowstone Park.

Miss Eileen Jackson returned from Mandan, North Dakota, where she had been visiting with her sister, Mrs. E. Shroeder.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lee and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Lee motored to California during vacation.

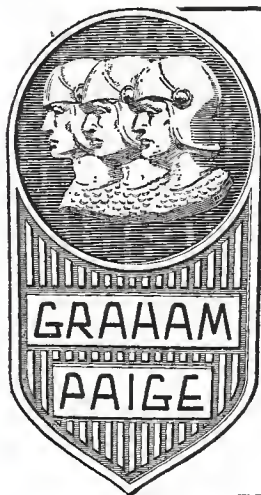
Mr. and Mrs. Bullock and son motored to California for vacation.

Mrs. Agnes Raite, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Amos and daughter Agnes and Wm. Raite spent their vacation motoring to Lava Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Finch and family motored to Encampment during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Smith and family and Mrs. Geo. Veitch and son Herbert spent their vacation at Yellowstone Park.

Miss Dorothy Benedict returned from Lander where she has been visiting her aunt.



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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gaskel are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy on August 2nd.

Mr. Bert Taylor motored to Amarillo, Texas, and brought Mrs. Taylor and daughter Lola home. Mrs. Taylor and Lola have been visiting for a few months at Amarillo with the Joseph Maxson family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peterson and children returned from Missouri where they visited with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi and son, Wilho, motored to Colorado and spent their vacation with relatives.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Massey of Hanna and Mr. Kirk Scott of Medicine Bow took place in Denver on July 17th. Mr. and Mrs. Scott will make their home in Laramie.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Crombie of Denver are visiting with relatives here.

Mrs. Wm. Wimberly and children of Little Field, Tex.

as, visited for a few days here with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Russell and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Ulvila of Colorado visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Koski and family.

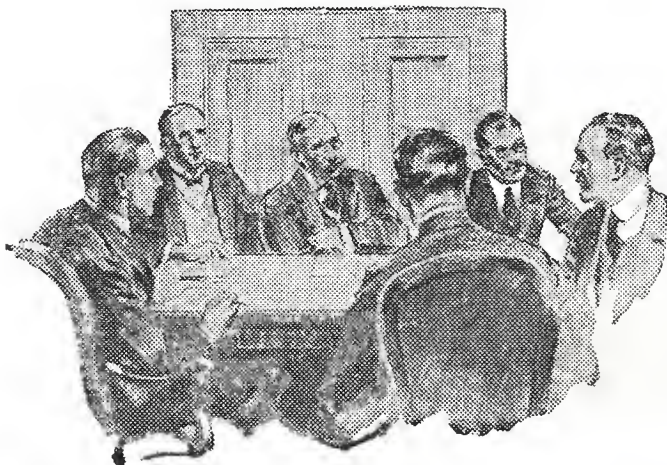
Mrs. John Hynen had as her house guest for a few days her sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Carl Jensen of Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Jeane Massey and granddaughter, Mabel Norris, are visiting in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Barnett and small son of Missouri are visiting with Mrs. Barnett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Lepponen.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hapgood on August 13th.

Mrs. L. A. Rogers returned from Elk Mountain where she has been employed at the hotel.



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I am The Office Duster

That they may have a little peace, even the best of dogs are compelled to snarl sometimes.

We don't know anybody who should be happier than Mrs. Robert Jolly, Captain of the Winton Girl Scouts. She took eighteen girls to camp, almost her entire troop membership, and every girl came home able to swim, and swim correctly.

Those Hanna Boy Scouts certainly seem to have been able to crowd the very most fun into their week. They 'most ought to patent their plan.

Rock Springs gave the State of Wyoming American Legion Convention a royal welcome. And Rock Springs is fast developing a name for herself as a convention city. She knows how to extend an official hand.

Again, it's fair to ask the folks who say there are no "dog days" in Wyoming to stand.

Glad to learn that all the Old Timers got home nicely after their celebration. Sort of lonesome without them, and sure enough lonesome without all the music they take with them from Cumberland and Hanna and Winton and Reliance.

Wanted: Someone who hasn't had a speck of hay fever this summer.

What was it Emerson said about the man being respectable who treated others with respect. Worth thinking about.

Next month's magazine will carry a story about our gardens.

A New One

"We have mines so deep," boasted the Welshman, "that it takes half an hour to go down and come up."

"That's nothing," said the American, "we have mines so deep it takes half a day to go down and the same to come up."

"Ridiculous!" exclaimed the Welshman. "When is the work done?"

"Work?" was the reply, "Oh, the night shift does that."

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"The Taste Tells"

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NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

The London Spectator, a highly respectable and most interesting paper, says that nearly every magazine article, nearly every lecture, nearly every speech is too long. However, the Duster would be glad to see some magazine contributions—long. It might come into the extras.

An English magazine states a new musical instrument, combining the saxophone with the bagpipes has been invented. What's worrying us is how we're going to develop adjectives to describe 'em when they arrive in our world, as they surely will if they're related to the Scottish bagpipes.

Speaking of gardens we've just read about a sundial which stands in the garden of an Old Country home, has been marking the hours for two hundred years, and is still good.

Lord Beaverbrook says that nothing great has been achieved in journalism or politics by men without egotism. We had a caller the other day who convinced us that another profession might have been added to that of the journalist and politician.

Little Jolly, Girl Scout camp mascot is going to be in demand for troop reunions this fall.

Mr. Dewar and the Safety Engineer forbade anyone using their pictures in this magazine again. It wasn't the intention to repeat them immediately.

Little Zeiher of Reliance is such a good porter that the Hanna girls would like to take her along on their trip.

Hanna Boy Scouts say the only thing they needed on their Yellowstone Park trip was the Girl Scout Camp Directors. There are bears in the park, and they would have been glad to have a brave person along. Perhaps Mrs. McLean of Superior would have done. She'd see 'em so far away everybody would have time to run.

Arthur Andersen has been associating with the Scots and has now acquired a real accent. Everywhere he went on his honeymoon trip people called him Bonnie Prince Charlie. Good looks and an accent recalled the Prince of history.

What are we all going to do without Leo Chee, Rock Springs' Jim. Jim plans to go home "pletty soon." Who's to talk "heap good chinee" talk with "Fat Lee" and the rest of us?

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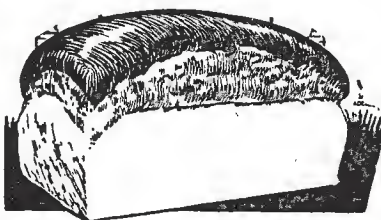
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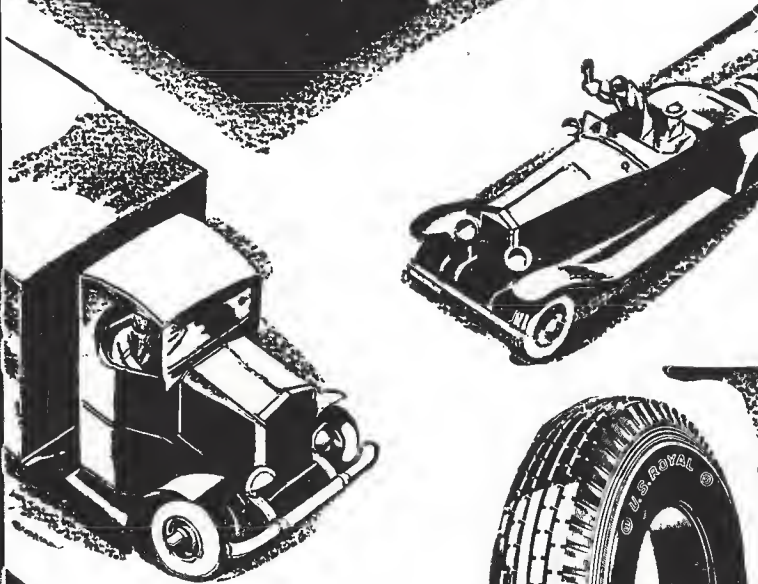
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